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REFLECTIONS ON TIME AND ETERNITY.

ILLUSTRATED WITH AN EMBLEMATIC FRONTISPIECE, ALLUSIVE OF FAITH.

Faith builds a bridge acroſs the gulph of Death,
To break the ſhock blind Nature cannot ſhun,
And lands thought ſmoothly on the further ſhore.
Death's terror is the mountain Faith removes;
That mountain barrier between man and peace.
'Tis Faith diſarms deſtruction; and abſolves
From ev'ry clam'rous charge the guiltleſs tomb. YOUNG.

THE Commencement of a new year ought always to be conſidered as an important epocha in every man's life, a kind momento to forewarn him of Eternity, and to point out the fleeting pinion of Time.—Though the viciſſitudes of day and night mark the progreſs of this enemy, yet, from frequent occurrence, the change loſes its effect; and we are ſeldom ſtruck with the idea that the miſpent hours of exiſtence are beyond the power of repentance to recal.—But when time makes his annual revolution, recollection impreſſes paſt events upon the mind, and whether we retrace *mercies*, or *misfortunes*, it naturally turns to that Being from whom they are derived.—On ſuch occaſions, we cannot avoid perceiving that there is an Omnipotent Power, who holds the line of our exiſtence in his hand, and who meaſures out to each their allotted portion, beyond which no human art can make it extend!—Many have been the friends, or, more properly, the acquaintance, whoſe attenuated thread of life has broke aſunder during the laſt year; and the moſt healthy of us may be compelled to yield to Death's dominion, before our planet has circled round half its annual ſphere!—Futurity is concealed from us, becauſe the view would be overpowering, as it would either diſpirit us with viſions of terror, or intoxicate us with thoſe of ſucceſs; for the veil which is before our eyes is woven by the hand of mercy to prevent us from being arrogant, or falling victims to diſtreſs.

There is a natural propenſity within us to ſtore futurity with pleaſing images, and to gild the perſpective views of life; but, alas! how often do we find the proſpect which imagi-

nation had illuminated, obſcured by misfortunes unexpected, and calamities unforeſeen!—Friends, on whom we had fondly placed the firmeſt reliance, abuſe that ingenuous confidence which flowed from the heart; or others, from mere verſatility of diſpoſition, ſubſtitute *indifference* in the place of *regard*.—From ſome, we may be ſeparated by the hand of *neceſſity*; from others, by tyrannic power, or caprice; and Death may aſſert his indiſputable authority over them, and at once deſtroy all our plans of felicity and peace.—To the heart that is pierced by his unerring arrows, there is ſtill one ſource open to afford it relief; one enlivening hope can ſtill fill up the vacuum, and blunt the poignancy of unavailing grief.—To thee, oh Religion! we owe the higheſt improvement of our nature; from thee we derive a ſolid enjoyment of life; thou art our ſupport when aſſailed by misfortune, and the rock which enables us to withſtand the allurements of vice! Thou calmeſt the paſſions, exalteſt the feelings, and thy communications are imparted to the humble, as well as the rich; for it is thou, which deſtroyeſt the barrier of *diſtinction*, and places the peaſant upon a level with the prince.—Thy ſanctuary is ever open to the afflicted, and inacceſſible only to the *impious* and *impure*, and through *faith* in thy *inſpiring influence* we are enabled to ſupport the ſevereſt pain.

When a devout man ſurveys this vaſt univerſe, where the hand of Omnipotence is ſo manifeſtly diſplayed, his grateful mind not only expands at the idea of creation, but looks forward to thoſe ſuperior delights which are in ſtore; and in anticipation ſeems to enjoy a foretaſte of thoſe felicities, which have been purchaſed for the penitent, through the eath of Chriſt!

'Be faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life,' ſays our Redeemer—words, which at once convey conſolation, and inſpire a religious confidence in the mind: words which ought to be engraven on the tablet of our memories, and which afford the moſt ſoothing balm to our hearts!

From what ſource can the afflicted derive conſolation? Whence can the oppreſſed expect to find relief, but from that Lamb who was wounded for our tranſgreſſions, and who offered up his life as an atonement for our crimes? If, ſays the ſceptic, religion affords ſuch cheering comfort, why ſhould any of its advantages be concealed? Why are we left in a ſtate of uncertainty, when ſo many benefits would have ariſen from its being *fully revealed*? But had we known *more*, we ſhould have been rendered unfit for our ſtation; and had we known *leſs*, we ſhould have wanted a ſtimulous to our *Faith*.—'For ſuppoſe' ſays Dr. Blair, 'the veil to be withdrawn, which now conceals from our obſervation that future world which we are ſo anxious to have revealed, the immediate effect of ſuch a diſcovery would be to render us inſenſible to thoſe pleaſures which now afford us delight.—Were the celeſtial glory expoſed to our admiring view—did the angelic harmony ſound in our enraptured ears—what earthly concerns could have the power of engaging our attention, even for a ſingle moment of our lives?—All the ſtudies and purſuits, the arts and labours, which now employ the activity of mankind, would be abandoned in the contemplation of thoſe exquiſite enjoyments, of which our minds became impatient to partake.'

Such, or ſomewhat ſimilar, are the ſentiments of that amiable teacher of our Saviour's doctrines, who is now gone to receive the reward of his belief; and who, ſatisfied with that knowledge which the Scriptures revealed to him, placed his hopes of happineſs upon the baſis of *Faith*.—The deſire of penetrating into the region of futurity, is a kind of inſtinctive impulſe of the mind; yet we are ſufficiently inſtructed in the myſteries of religion to know that

happineſs will be the reward of virtue, and miſery the puniſhment of vice.

In relying upon the mercies of an all-gracious Redeemer, and in believing we are to be ſaved through the ſacrifice of his blood, we are not to ſuppoſe that *faith*, alone, can preſerve us, without the conſtant practice of *good works*.—If we expect to be ſaved through the mediation of our Saviour, we muſt imitate his example, and obſerve his laws; we muſt feed the hungry, clothe the naked, relieve the fatherleſs, and viſit the ſick: then may we expect to enjoy the triumph of righteouſneſs, and to become participators in the joys of the redeemed.

Beſide the felicity which will ariſe from 'joining that innumerable company of angels, who daily ſtand before the Almighty's throne, we are taught to believe we ſhall have the inexpreſſible happineſs of renewing thoſe connexions which the hand of death had diſſolved.'—How does this proſpect animate our feelings; how ſweetly does it ſooth the ſorrows of our heart; and ſo powerful is the effect it produces upon our nature, that it can even irradiate the confines of the tomb! Of all the ſorrows incident to humanity, none is ſo afflictive as that which death is able to produce, who ſevers the tendereſt bonds of friendſhip, and divides the firmeſt ties of love! Time, though the ſoother of general ſorrows, is unable to heal the wound which the tyrant inflicts upon the heart; for memory, too faithful to the recollection of paſt enjoyments, is continually making it bleed afreſh; and was it not for the proſpect of being reunited in the realms of immortality, we ſhould be incapable of ſuſtaining the oppreſſive ſtroke.

At that awful moment, which is to cloſe our earthly proſpects, and repreſent either happineſs or miſery to our ſight, how muſt the trembling heart palpitate with apprehenſion, if devoid of that conſolation which is adminiſtered by Faith!—But to thoſe who have lived a life of virtue, and who have firmly relied upon the interceſſion of Chriſt, even the valley of Death will have a verdant appearance, and from the gloomy manſions of the tomb the moſt enlivening proſpects will ariſe: then may we ſay, in the words of the apoſtle, 'I have fought a good fight—I have *kept* my *Faith*—henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteouſneſs, which the Lord ſhall give me at that day.'

LOUISA: OR THE FOUNDLING.

AT a romantic village in one of the moſt pictureſque parts of Derbyſhire, lived a lady of the name of Bliſſington, whoſe benevolence of heart and affability of demeanour, rendered her an object of univerſal eſteem: ſhe was beloved by her friends, venerated by her ſervants, and almoſt beheld with an eye of adoration by the poor.

Though Mrs. Bliſſington was generally conſidered as a favourite of fortune, at leaſt as far as the term is applicable to the poſſeſſion of wealth; yet ſhe had deeply drank from the cup of affliction, and as ſoon as Time's lenient hand had healed one heart-rendering ſorrow, her wounds were deſtined to bled again; and ſhe might have ſaid, in the affecting words of the poet:

Inſatiate archer! could not *one* ſuffice?
Thy ſhafts flew *thrice*—and *thrice* my peace was ſlain!

Few women were ſo completely formed for the enjoyments of domeſtic happineſs, and few have taſted it in ſo refined a degree; but Death, who neither ſpares the fortunate or the virtuous, divided thoſe hearts which a ſimilarity of taſte had entwined.—Dreadful as was the ſtroke, religion enabled her to ſuſtain it; for ſhe felt that the duties of a mother were little inferior to thoſe of wife; and the blooming Edward, and the beauteous Louiſa, not only ſolaced her affliction,

but inſpired a love of life.—Tranſient was the ſolace, ſhort the felicity, which this affectionate parent was deſtined to feel from that ſource; for, in eighteen months after the death of colonel Bliſſington, ſhe had the miſery of following his image to the grave!—This calamity was rendered doubly afflictive, from her not having received the ſlighteſt intimation of the blow, for ſhe was leaning upon the arm of this amiable object of his tenderneſs when he complained of a ſudden giddineſs, and expired at her feet!—On the gentle breaſt of Louiſa ſhe could ſtill repoſe her ſorrows, and from her filial attentions ſtill derive relief; but, alas! too ſoon ſhe had the miſery of perceiving that this opening bloſſom began to fade! A form too delicate to brave the blaſts of Boreas, was unable to withſtand the attack of a violent cold; it ſettled upon her lungs, and a rapid conſumption in her fifteenth year put a period to her life!

This melancholy end of Mrs. Bliſſington's enjoyment, this final cloſe to thoſe tender felicities which an attached parent feels, for ſome time produced ſo violent an effect upon her conſtitution, that her friends began to deſpair of her life.—That hand, however, which had wounded, at length ſoothed her afflictions, and ſhe ſubmitted with reſignation to the divine decree; endeavoured to occupy her mind by the moſt active benevolence, and in promoting the happineſs of thoſe around her, ſubdued the poignancy of grief.

About two years after the extinction of this amiable woman's proſpects of felicity, as ſhe was one evening enjoying the ſociety of a ſelect party of her friends, ſhe interrupted the converſation by exclaiming, 'Do you not hear the voice of a child?' A total ſilence ſucceeded the queſtion, which was not interrupted by the ſlighteſt ſound; when after each countenance had for ſome moments portrayed the image of attention, it was converted into aſtoniſhment by a plaintive feeble cry.—The miſtreſs of the manſion ruſhed out of the drawing-room, and unbarred a door which opened upon the lawn, when the rays of the moon directed her obſervation to a ſmall baſket from whence the voice appeared to proceed.

With ſenſations ſuperior to thoſe of curioſity, Mrs. Bliſſington haſtily ran forward, and ſnatched up the prize, when, taking off the mantle which was ſlightly thrown over it, ſhe beheld a lovely female child!—Various were the remarks made upon this extraordinary circumſtance, and as various were the opinions of the party, reſpecting to whom the beauteous infant was likely to belong; 'I can ſettle that point without further diſputation (ſaid Mrs. Bliſſington) for the little angel, from being found upon my premiſes, evidently belongs to *me*; and in the preſence of this company I declare my intention of becoming a mother to it, if the Almighty ſpares my life, and at a future period, perhaps, it may ſupply the place of my ever to be regretted child.'—Here the feelings of the parent conquered thoſe of the philanthrophiſt, and ſhe burſt into a violent flood of tears, when ſtraining the new ſmiling infant to her boſom, 'Thus my Louiſa looked (ſaid ſhe) when I firſt preſſed her to my heart!'

Though all Mrs. Bliſſington's friends were anxious to diſcover by what method the child had been conveyed into her grounds, and gave themſelves no ſlight degree of trouble to inveſtigate the affair, yet conjecture itſelf could not reſt upon an individual, ſo completely impenetrable were the circumſtances concealed.—The linen in which the babe was wrapped, was of too fine a texture to ſuppoſe that poverty had induced its parents to reſign their natural claim, yet there was no mark upon any article that could lead to a detection, either of its birth, its connexions, or its name!

Mrs. Bliſſington was rather pleaſed, than mortified, that her friends were not able to form, even a conjecture

about the child, for from the moment of her diſcovering it, ſhe conſidered it as a gift from her Creator, ſent for the purpoſe of at once occupying, and amuſing her mind.—The beloved name of Louiſa, was again called into exiſtence, and all her infantine careſſes ſeemed again to be renewed; for the lively little object of benevolent attachment, even in childhood, appeared capable of teſtifying its gratitude and eſteem. The domeſtics, on whoſe fidelity this amiable woman placed the firmeſt reliance, were deſired never to give the ſlighteſt hint of the manner in which ſhe became the object of their miſtreſs' care; and Louiſa could not entertain the moſt diſtant ſuſpicion, that ſhe had no natural claim to the attentions ſhe received.—

The ſame lovelineſs of countenance, the ſame delicacy of feeling, which had been ſo ſtrikingly conſpicuous in Mrs. Bliſſington's child, doubly endeared the little foundling to her, and this was increaſed by tracing a reſemblance in their mind.—Sixteen years elapſed without a ſingle circumſtance tranſpiring that could lead to the diſcovery of Louiſa's natural friends, when one evening, as the parent who had ſo kindly adopted her, was walking to a neighbouring village, her attention was attracted by the ſound of groans, which proceeded from a dry ditch.—With a heart ever alive to compaſſion, Mrs. Bliſſington ſtopped for a few moments to liſten to the ſound, and evidently diſtinguiſhing the murmur of wretchedneſs to be repeated, ſhe quitted the pathway and haſtened to the ſpot.

Sheltered from obſervation by a mound of earth, lay a female dreſſed in very decent attire, though the greater part of which was completely diſcoloured by a crimſon current that ſtill ſtreamed from her head.—Mrs. Bliſſington inſtantly deſcended into that cavity, which the fervid rays of the ſun had completely dried, and without putting any interrogations to the unfortunate object of her ſolicitude, took out her handkerchief and bound up her head, when a huſbandman at that moment fortunately paſſing, ſhe requeſted him to run and deſire her ſervants to aſſiſt him in conveying the poor creature to her houſe.

Mrs. Bliſſington's wiſhes were always conſidered as commands in the neighbourhood, ſo much was ſhe venerated, and ſo highly was ſhe beloved; the poor fellow, therefore, abſolutely flew to obey her injunctions, and in leſs than twenty minutes returned.—The groans which had attracted this benevolent woman's attention yielded to apparent ſtupefaction as ſoon as ſhe had bound up the head, and in this ſituation the unfortunate victim of brutality was conveyed to the manſion of hoſpitality, and placed in a warm bed.

A ſurgeon of eminence was immediately ſent for, who, upon examining the wound, thought much was to be feared; yet ſtill he aſſured his amiable employer, that if fever could be prevented his patient would do well.—Every kindneſs and attention was paid to the unfortunate, which her peculiar ſituation required, and, at the end of ten days, ſhe began to recover from that ſtupefaction which had deſtroyed the power of recollection in her mind.—The firſt words which gave her attendant an idea of the reſtoration of her faculties, were, 'Oh! I ſhall never live to do juſtice to that child!—But upon being aſked what child ſhe meant, ſhe relapſed into a ſtate of inſenſibility, and remained in that ſituation for a conſiderable time. Again reaſon would reſtore the power of recollection, and ſhe would call upon the name of Raymond, and tell him ſhe could not have courage to deſtroy the child.—Again, ſhe would deſire him to take the purſe from her—then exclaim, oh, my dear lady! I will yet do juſtice to your memory if the infant ſhould now be alive!—

The incoherency of the expreſſions were peculiarly intereſting to Mrs.

Bliſſington, who could not help fancying they might have ſome relation to the object of her care, and ſhe gave orders to the nurſe immediately to ſummon her, whenever the poor woman ſeemed inclined to ſpeak.—At the termination of three weeks after the accident had happened, ſhe one morning entered that lady's apartment at a very early hour, to inform her that the patient had ſlept ſix hours without waking, and that her recollection was perfectly reſtored; that ſhe had enquired 'where ſhe was? And to whoſe benevolence ſhe was indebted for ſo much kindneſs?' And upon hearing that ſhe owed her life to Mrs. Bliſſington, burſt into tears; then eagerly aſked the nurſe whether ſhe could inform her, if a child who ſome years ago had been committed to her protection, ſtill enjoyed that bleſſing, and was ſtill alive? The moment ſhe was told that Louiſa was in exiſtence, and the deareſt object of her benefactreſſes care, ſhe raiſed her eyes to heaven and with the utmoſt fervour of devotion, bleſſed the Almighty for the preſervation of her life; then implored the nurſe to call Mrs. Bliſſington, to whom ſhe was anxious to diſcloſe a ſecret that had long burdened her mind.

Mrs. Bliſſington haſtily ſlipped on her dreſſing gown, anxious to hear the intereſting tale, when the penitent exclaimed in a voice of apprehenſion, 'I fear, madam, what I am going to communicate will call forth your hate, but you know not, the arts that were made uſe of to perſuade me to injure the dear young lady, whom the Almighty by ſome ſecret impulſe induced me to commit to your care!'—

Alarmed at the agitation, which ſhe ſeemed to experience at the idea of diſcloſing this myſterious affair, Mrs. Bliſſington ſaid every thing that was likely to convince her of her readineſs to forgive the fault ſhe ſo ſincerely deplored; and intreated her not to loſe a moment in communicating every circumſtance reſpecting her beloved adopted child.—When reanimated by this aſſurance, ſhe began the deceptive narrative in the following words.—

It is ſo many years, madam, ſince I quitted Derbyſhire, that it is impoſſible for you even to recollect my name, but my father, who was a ſmall farmer, dying at that period, his ſiſter, who lived in the capacity of houſekeeper to lady Raymond, recommended me to fill the place of lady's maid; and I thought myſelf happy in fulfilling the orders of a miſtreſs, who never enforced obedience but with an angelic ſmile.

I was at that time, madam, both young and inexperienced, and unfortunately naturally inclined to be vain; for ſo high was the opinion I entertained of my attractions, that I always fancied they would be the means of my marrying ſome man of great eſtate.—About two months after my reſidence in ſir Charles Raymond's family, his only brother returned from abroad, and I ſoon had the ſatisfaction of finding that my beauty had made a ſtrong impreſſion upon his heart.—My aunt, who really ſeemed to feel a mother's tenderneſs for me, ſoon perceived to what height my vanity aſpired, and not only pointed out the folly of ſuch preſumption, but gave me a variety of inſtances of young women who owed their ruin to their charms.—She likewiſe painted the character of Mr. Raymond in the darkeſt colours, ſaid he was deſigning, unprincipled, and a man of intrigue; told me ſhe had watched his diſpoſition from a ſtate of childhood, and that even as a boy, he was an adept in every kind of deceit.

Theſe cautionary aſſertions I attributed to envy, for I believed my aunt could not bear the thought of my being raiſed above herſelf, and ſo completely was I duped by the promiſes Raymond made me, that in *idea* I was already his wife.—Our attachment was carried on with the utmoſt ſecrecy, and no one had the

ſlighteſt ſuſpicion of it but my aunt; yet he told me he could not marry, while dependant upon his brother, but in leſs than two years he ſhould have a company in the guards.—That I might not diſgrace the ſtation to which Raymond's partiality was to raiſe me, every hour was devoted to the improvement of my mind; and he uſed to furniſh me with ſuch books as were once entertaining, and calculated to deſtroy the virtuous principles I had imbibed.—Pride and vanity, however, for a length of time ſuſtained me, againſt the undermining artifice, with which they were aſſailed, but they could not withſtand the wretchedneſs he appeared to ſuffer, from my never having given him any poſitive proof of my regard.—

For ſeveral months we carried on a criminal intercourſe, but at length I began to fear it could no longer be concealed, when Raymond ſo artfully copied the hand of my ſiſter, that it was impoſſible for the niceſt obſerver to have diſcovered the cheat. The purport of the letter was to requeſt I would immediately go to her, for the purpoſe of undertaking the management of her houſe, as her own ſtate of health abſolutely prevented her from paying the leaſt attention to domeſtic concern.—As ſhe had never enjoyed a good conſtitution, and the diſtance which divided us prevented my aunt from enquiring into the truth, our plan ſucceeded, and my amiable miſtreſs immediately gave me leave to depart.—Though I wiſhed to quit lady Raymond, yet nothing was more foreign to my intentions than going to my friends, for my lover had prepared a lodging for me, about three miles diſtant from his brother's ſeat. I was at that time near ſix months advanced in pregnancy, and the amiable lady Raymond was thought to be about the ſame time, a circumſtance which delighted her fondly attached huſband, as they had been married near four years before there was a proſpect of her having a child.

What proved a ſource of ſuch felicity to ſir Charles, was a great mortification to his brother, as the whole of the eſtate was entailed; and would equally devolve to the iſſue, whether it proved female or male.—About ſix weeks before the intereſting period, when lady Raymond expected to be confined, ſir Charles was taken ill of a fever, which from the firſt ſymptoms, the phyſicians thought likely to endanger his life.—His artful brother ſcarcely left the room a moment, ſo anxious was he to wear the appearance of fraternal regard, and the unſuſpicious ſir Charles impoſed upon by this appearance of affection, made him and lady Raymond, ſole guardians to his child.—Never ſhall I forget the joy with which he flew into my apartment, and hailed me by the title of lady Raymond, after his brother's death; and never ſhall I forget the ſhock, which my feelings ſuffered at hearing him hope that the torture of his ſiſter's ſufferings would produce the ſame effect.

From the time that lady Raymond loſt the fondeſt and moſt faithful of huſbands, every faculty ſeemed to have been abſorbed in the paſſion of grief, and ſhe ſcarcely ever ſpoke until the fatal moment, when her lovely little infant began to ſtruggle for its birth. Two days previous to her ladyſhip's betraying ſymptoms of her approaching labour, I was brought to bed of a ſtill-born child, and the ſame gentleman delivered me, was to attend her ladyſhip, though he was a man to whom I had always an invincible diſlike.

[To be continued.]

Intereſting EXTRACTS *from Mrs.* GUTHRIE'S TOUR *through the* TAURIDA, *or* CRIMEA, *the ancient Kingdom of Boſphorus. In Letters to her Huſband.*

HOLY WHEEL OF WHIRLING FANATICS.—ANECDOTE OF A GREEK LADY.

Our firſt viſit this morning was to the Tartar moſque (called Metcher, in the language of the country), which has nothing about it remarkable, either for ſize or beauty; but what amply repaid our diſappointment was a ſort of holy wheel, compoſed of whirling fanatics, who kept flying round in a circle, more like the votaries of Bacchus than of Mahomet, who certainly forbade the juice of the grape, but forgot to interdict that of the poppy, the moſt deſtructive and intoxicating of the two; and I believe it was under the influence of this tart juice, that this Tartar group were moving at ſuch a rate. Mahomet likewiſe forgot to forbid ardent ſpirits; ſo that Turks, Tartars, &c. make no ſcruple of drinking brandy, as that is not wine they ſay.

An aged derviſe turned on his centre like a top, in the middle of this giddy circle, muttering all the while, in concert with the holy circumference, the following wiſe maxim from the Koran: This life is precarious; but it is here (pointing to the earth) that we muſt take up our abode:—a truth which certainly merits a leſs ridiculous mode of announcing it.

The centre of this curious circle is always the place of honour, and even of danger, as the reverend father who occupied it in right of his years and wiſdom, keeps ſpinning round till he turns his brain at leaſt, if he be not ſo happy as to expire on the ſpot, as is ſometimes the caſe, when he becomes a martyr and ſaint of the Mahometan church, and the envy of his ſurviving ſtronger headed companions. After giving this inſtance of Tartar weakneſs and folly, it is but juſt to give another that does much honour to their humanity and feelings, although I ſuſpect Mahomet to have been equally at the bottom of both. A beautiful Greek lady, originally from Conſtantinople, although now the counteſs W———, wife of a Ruſſian general, being lately at Upatoria, on a tour like ours through the Taurida, ſo charmed the honeſt Tartars with the graces of her perſon, and converſation in the Turkiſh language, that they, ignorant of her rank and quality, conceived an idea of her being a fair daughter of Mahomet, held in Chriſtian bondage by the right of war, and ſecretly opened a ſubſcription among themſelves to purchaſe her liberty; nay, they actually offered a large ſum to the Ruſſian commandant of the place for her ranſom. I am aſſured that one Tartar gentleman ſubſcribed 1000 ducats, for his own ſhare, to open once more the door of paradiſe to his lovely hourie, poſſibly by way of recommending himſelf to her favour, at an after period, in the regions above; and I am realy not much ſurpriſed that ſhe was taken for a celeſtial being, ſhe has ſo little earthly about her.

HISTORY OF CHAGIN GIRREY, LAST CHAN OF THE CRIMEA.

Chagin Girrey, the laſt chan or ſovereign of Crim Tartary, having, while a youth, accompanied an embaſſy from the reigning chan to the court of Catherine II, was engaged by that politic princeſs to remain in Peterſburg as captain of her guards; happy, no doubt, to have one of the imperial Ottoman family in her ſervice, who might be uſeful on ſome future occaſion. An opportunity was not long wanting of making him eminently uſeful to Ruſſia; as after the Turkiſh war, ſo ably conducted by the field marſhal Romanzoff, and

ended by the peace of Kainardgi in 1774, Crim Tartary was ſubdued by the empreſs's arms, and its *independence* ſtipulated in the treaty as one of the principal articles of peace agreed to by the grand ſultan; which enabled Catharine to have her captain of the guards elected chan of the peninſula; the right of chooſing a ſovereign being left, of courſe, to the Tartars by the Ottoman court.

This ſtation he filled with dignity, till prince Potemkin had the addreſs to engage him, in 1783, to cede his ſovereignty to the imperial crown of Ruſſia, and retire into Woronetz on a yearly penſion of 100,000 roubles; at which city, and at Kalouga, he reſided for about two years, till, grown tired of a retreat among men differing from himſelf in religion, cuſtoms, and manners, he petitioned Catharine for permiſſion to viſit his relations at Conſtantinople.

The empreſs granted his requeſt; and the chan was received like a ſovereign, and a deſcendant of Mahomet, by the baſhaw of Cotchim, who came out with a great retinue to meet him; and after kiſſing the ſkirt of his robe, preſented a letter from his relation the grand ſultan, inviting him in the kindeſt language to his capital, and aſſuring him that he was always ready to receive and ſuccour the unfortunate.

On this flattering invitation, Chagin Girrey proceeded to Conſtantinople, where he was at firſt well received, but ſoon after ordered to retire to the iſland of Rhodes, which he was ſo well convinced was a ſpecies of exile, the forerunner of death, that he ſought the protection of the French conſul, who, it is ſaid, had actually prepared a ſmall veſſel to favour his eſcape; but, the wind being contrary, the fatal baſhaw arrived, and, by the information of one of the unhappy chan's ſuite, whom he put to the torture, diſcovered his maſter hid under the conſul's floor.

The baſhaw chid the devoted prince for flying from one ſent by the ſultan to wait upon him, and do him honour; but a diſh of coffee, preſented him ſoon after, put a period to a life full of misfortunes; and his head was ſent to his kind relation, in the uſual ſtyle of Turkiſh barbarity and deſpotiſm.

The gentleman to whom I owe the above relation, ſo little known to Europe, lived in great intimacy with Chagin Girrey all the time that he dwelt in Woronetz, and occaſionally viſited him in Kalouga. He likewiſe favoured me with the following curious anecdotes of his manner of living in the firſt mentioned city, where he had an opportunity of ſeeing him almoſt every day.

The chan, he ſaid, was a man of good figure, with a moſt piercing eye, and poſſeſſed an excellent underſtanding, not a little cultivated, conſidering his country. His countenance was remarkably pale, with ſtrong marks of inward grief preying on his mind: a ſuſpicion confirmed by his dreſs, which was always black, after he abdicated; and he conſtantly wore a black-ſilk handkerchief on his head, which was carried up each ſide of his face from under his chin, and tied above his turban. His laundreſs likewiſe diſcovered, by the little circles which it left on his ſhirts, that he always wore a coat of mail under his clothes, probably to ward off a ſudden blow from any fanatic Mahometan, as he had near two hundred about his perſon even in his retirement, who conſtituted his little court. However, in ſpite of this precaution againſt a hidden enemy, he was a man of great courage in the field, and upon all occaſions of danger; a ſingular proof of which he once gave, when obliged to take ſhelter among the Ruſſian troops, from an inſurrection of his ſubjects during his ſhort reign, inſtigated by the Turkiſh party. The inſurgents having advanced againſt his defenders, to the amount of 30,000 men, the chan ſtole away in the night from the ſmall Ruſſian army (if poſſible, to prevent the effuſion of blood next

day), and rode directly into the midſt of his revolted ſubjects, alone and unarmed, demanding the cauſe of their diſcontent, and of what they had to accuſe him. This bold meaſure ſo completely ſurpriſed and diſcompoſed the hoſtile army, that the ſoldiers declared they had no perſonal enmity to their chan, but had been led there by certain murſas, or chiefs, without well knowing why. On this, Chagin Girrey ordered the murſas to be brought before him to declare their grievances; but they, being as much confounded as their men, could alledge nothing in the ſlighteſt degree ſatisfactory: whereupon he commanded the ſoldiers to hang them up as traitors; which they inſtantly did. He then quickly rode back alone to the Ruſſian quarters, which had been in much alarm on finding him gone.

Nothing could be more ſimple than his way of life, as he never had more than one diſh at his table, which was conſtantly boiled rice and mutton in the Tartar ſtyle, with water for his drink: after which, he took one ſmall diſh of coffee, and ſeldom ever ſmoked but when alone. His chamber of ſtate was covered with blue cloth, without any other furniture than a low Turkiſh ſopha, on which he ſat; and at night a high ſilver candleſtick ſtood in the middle of the room on the floor, with one wax candle in it. He commonly wore gloves, as he had a cuſtom of throwing a ſix pound cannon ball from one hand to another, while he ſat converſing with thoſe about him.

His principal amuſement he derived from his hawks and horſes; of which he brought a number with him from the Crimea: but as he could not enjoy the ſport ſo well in the city, where he at firſt lived, the archbiſhop of Woronetz gave up to him his country houſe, a civility which he nobly rewarded, by preſenting him with a large rich croſs, ſet with diamonds, ſuch as the Ruſſian archbiſhops wear on their breaſts ſuſpended from the neck with a blue ribbon. The chan erected ſeveral ſmall Chineſe buildings in the gardens, where he gave the neighbouring gentry little entertainments, and was ſo very generous that few viſited him without receiving ſome preſent.

The gentleman, who related theſe anecdotes, ſhewed me a gold enamelled ſnuff-box, and a gold watch, which Chagin bade him wear for his ſake, that every time he took ſnuff, or marked the hour, he might think of him.

He once ſent a diamond ring, of 20,000 roubles value, to a much reſpected miniſter at Peterſburg; but the court prevented its delivery, and bade the meſſenger tell his maſter, that a preſent to a Ruſſian miniſter was improper, although the chan had accompanied the gift with a handſome little note, wherein he told his excellency, that it was the oriental cuſtom to preſent marks of eſteem to thoſe whom we love. On receiving back this ring, with the reprimand, he only replied, that the Ruſſians did not hold thoſe opinions while he had miniſters. Catharine ſent him the riband of St. Andrew, with a diamond creſcent, inſtead of the croſs and ſaint hanging to it as uſual; on which he remarked, that if the uſual inſignia had been appended to it, his religion would have forbidden him to wear it, and without them it was only a piece of riband with trinkets, which he declined accepting.

JEWS CITADEL.

AT a little diſtance from Batcheſerai, on a high mountain, or rather rock, ſtands an old fort called Tchifort Kalchû, or the Jews Citadel, ſo named as having been from time immemorial inhabited by about 200 families of Jews, a people who, as we know, were very numerous in the Taurida as far back as the ninth century, and in all probability much earlier.

This fortified town ſeems to have been the Phoulli of the ancients, and in the middle ages, is called Kyrk by

the noble Arabian geographer, Abulfeda, prince of Hama, in Syria. Here, to the ſurpriſe of thoſe acquainted with the Poliſh or northern Jews, the children of Iſrael are found with an air of cleanlineſs and proſperity ſeldom ſeen among the former; nay, even the ſtreets of their little city is clean and neat; but whether by the induſtry of the inhabitants, or the water of heaven, I will not take upon me to determine, as their high rock may break the clouds, and waſh their ſtreets, without the aid of the Hebrews.

I could almoſt perſuade myſelf that I have found on this Tauric mountain, ſo long ſhut out from European curioſity by Turkiſh policy, one of the loſt tribes; and I beg that you will not make yourſelf too merry at the expence of my diſcovery, till you have heard my reaſons for thinking it ſo.

Firſt, then, this tribe is here called Kavery Jaſdi, or Black Jews, to diſtinguiſh them from the reſt of their brethren, ſo numerous in Poland, and all the neighbouring countries, Turkey, &c. by whom they are moſt devoutly hated.

Secondly, they differ from the others in taking the Tora, inſtead of the Talmund, for their religious guide, in keeping different faſts, and even in the cut of their hair: for, while the others reſerve a circle, which they comb down on their foreheads, the Black Jews ſhaves the whole head: in ſhort, they ſeem to me to merit the attention of ſome of your rabbis in England, where you muſt have Iſraelites of great learning, ſince even Dr. Prieſtley found an able combatant there.

Can this be a detachment of the ancient colony, ſettled for ſo many ages in the neighbouring country of Georgia, who, their rabbis ſay, were carried from Jeruſalem to Media by the Muſul Padiſhah, or king of Niniveh, and who are, I believe, the only tribe at preſent in the ſtate of huſbandmen and cultivators? a curious fact which we learn from the memoir publiſhed with Mr. Ellis' map of Caucaſus. As conjectures, when acknowledged as ſuch, are admitted in much more ſerious works than female tours, I ſhall hazard one more:—Can this inſulated tribe of Black Jews be a remnant of an ancient people called Melanchlœni, mentioned by all the claſſic authors as dwelling on the Palus Mæotis, or ſea of Aſoff, though now loſt, and who were diſtinguiſhed from all the other nations of theſe countries by wearing a black garb, even in the time of Herodotus, as uncommon now as then in this part of the world?

On entering the Jews citadel, we were received at the gate by the elders, and by them conducted through it with great attention, although no fair Sulanna was of the company. Their ſynagogue is, of courſe, an object of curioſity to ſtrangers. We found it a ſmall, but ſnug hall, remarkably neat and clean, without any ſpecies of ornament, except what they regard as the greateſt of all, viz. the holy tabernacle, containing their ſacred writings in Hebrew, on an antique roll of parchment, according to the Moſaic law, which did not permit the uſe of the Egyptian papyrus for that ſacred purpoſe, although in univerſal uſe for every other manuſcript in the halcyon days of Jeruſalem and the choſen ſons of Iſrael. This valuable relict was ſhown us by a venerable rabbi, who rolled up his precious charge in a myſtic manner, the moment we had glanced our eyes over it, and in a ſolemn ſtep conducted us back by the way we entered: or, in plain Engliſh, ſhowed us the door with equal gravity and civility.

It muſt appear to you a very ſingular inſtance of Tartar liberality and humanity, as it indeed did to us at firſt ſight, that they have left the Jews for ages in poſſeſſion of a fortified city in the heart of their country: however, on examining more attentively the ſituation of the rock upon which they live, I perceived that the children of Iſrael owed this privilege to their known induſtry: for their citadel, although ſurrounded by

an old wall and turrets, is placed on a high rock, without a drop of water, except what they can obtain from the ſky in rainy weather, or bring up from the plain, on aſſes, during a great part of the year: ſo that there is little wonder if ſo indolent a people as the Tartars ſhould leave to a tribe, famous for induſtry (and who probably are uſeful to them in ſome way) a place of no military conſequence, as the inhabitants are obliged to come down for every pitcher of water that they want, during the long dry ſeaſon of a fine climate.

It is, however, very probable that in ancient times, when the vanquiſhed inhabitants of the vallies were obliged to take refuge in the mountains, and build ſuch ſtrong holds, there was then ſome contrivance, as at Balaklara, to retain a ſtock of rain-water for the uſe of the garriſon, now fallen to decay ſince the Turkiſh conqueſt, when the mountain principalities were reduced, and the whole peninſula brought to acknowledge one maſter.

CURIOUS CHAPEL.

A LITTLE rough path conducted us from the bottom of the mountain to the foot of a flight of ſteps, hewn out of the rock, which leads up to the monaſtery, and which we mounted beneath the rays of a burning ſun.

Firſt, we came to a few little wooden cells, ſtuck in a manner to the rocks, and ſuſpended in a frightful ſtyle above the valley, probably intended to try the courage, and reduce the bodies, of pampered ſinners, before entering the cool receſſes of the excavated rock; and their was ſurely little danger of their carrying in much of their worldly plumpneſs with them, if they paſſed a ſummer in theſe ſweet boxes by way of ordeal, and did not break their necks during the noviciate; an eſcape, however, which, in my opinion, would be no ſlight mark of their being in the number of the elect, and deſtined for the ſervice of the virgin. One ſolitary monk now occupies them alone, who is certainly arrived at a ſtate of body that might almoſt gain him admiſſion into a rabbit-hole.

A little further up we met with two cells cut in the rock (probably the ſecond ſtage of probation) furniſhed with ſome rude utenſils; and, in mounting ſtill higher, we came to a little veſtibule, that opens into the chapel, ſituate in the very heart of the living rock, and only lighted by the feeble rays which paſs through this anti-chamber, the leſs wanted, however, as wax tapers are burning day and night in honour of the ſaint, and add much, in my opinion, to the religious awe inſpired by the ſanctuary.

This chapel offers very little curioſity, independent of its ſituation and conſtruction, except a rude figure of the virgin, and ſome old coins hung about it, the offerings of her pious votaries; but what attracted much of our attention was, a ſmall cradle hung on the wall, whoſe hiſtory makes it intereſting. It is the grateful offering of a good woman, who, having been long condemned to barrenneſs, came to obtain the virgin's interceſſion in her favour, and remained a few days in the ſacred place, to have the advantage of the prayers of the holy fathers; when lo, at the end of nine months (wonderful as it may appear) the pious Chriſtian was delivered of a fine roſy boy, and on her recovery, came to offer the little cradle as a mark of her gratitude and ſatisfaction; and it is accordingly preſerved with much care, as an encouragement to other ſterile females to apply to the virgin in the ſame manner.

The numbers, however, of theſe charitable fathers are ſadly reduced in theſe ungodly times, as now only two remain out of ſeventy-two, the ancient complement; inſomuch that the lower cells, to the ſcandal of religion, ſerve at the preſent moment to lodge the neighbouring flocks, inſtead of their own, as formerly.

The HISTORY *of* KNOWLEDGE, LITERATURE, *and* TASTE, *in* Great Britain, *during the Reign of King* CHARLES II. *Part* V *.

[From the New Annual Regiſter, for the Year 1801.]

THE anecdotes of a civil war are the hiſtory of deſtruction: in all ages the mob have vented their hatred to tyrants on the pomp of tyranny; the magnificence which the people once have envied, they love to demoliſh; and, miſtaking conſequences for cauſes, the firſt objects of their fury are the palaces of their maſters: if religion is thrown into the diſpute, the moſt innocent acts are catalogued with ſins. This was the caſe in the conteſts between Charles the firſt and his parliament; as he had blended love of the fine arts with a luſt of power, ſcrupuloſity and ignorance were adopted into the creed which compriſed the liberties of the ſubject. By the preſbyterians, painting was conſidered idolatry; monuments were deemed pride; and an ornamented cathedral ſuppoſed to be alike prohibited by Magna Charta and the Bible. The reſtoration of royalty brought back the arts—but not taſte. Charles the ſecond had a turn to mechanics—none to the politer ſciences: he had learnt drawing in his youth; and there is a view of Jerſey, deſigned by him, yet preſerved in the imperial library at Venice. But he was too indolent even to amuſe himſelf: he introduced the faſhions of the court of France without its elegance; he had ſeen Louis XIV countenance Corneille, Boileau, and Moliere, who, forming themſelves on the models of the ancients, arrived at laſting excellence. Charles found as much genius at home: but liceptiouſneſs was the ſtyle he patroniſed; and the ſame indelicacy which characteriſed his poets may be traced in the painters of his time. The preſbyterians, among whom were many eminent Chriſtians, fell into the contrary extreme; and, witneſſing only the proſtitution of the arts, regarded taſte itſelf as a branch of immorality. It is little wonder, therefore, that the age produced few works worthy of being tranſmitted to poſterity. Yet, in a hiſtory of the arts, as in all other hiſtories, the times of confuſion and barbariſm muſt have their place, to preſerve the connexion, and aſcertain the ebb and flow of genius: nor is it unpleaſing to trace through what clouds the age of Auguſtus broke forth.

The firſt perſon who made any figure, and who was properly the remnant of a better age, was Iſaac Fuller: there is no account of his family or himſelf, except that he ſtudied many years in France under Perrier, who engraved the antique ſtatues. Graham ſays, that he wanted the regular improvements of travel to conſider the antiques; and underſtood the anatomical part of painting perhaps as well as Michael Angelo, following it ſo cloſe that he was very apt to make the muſcles too ſtrong and prominent. But this writer was not aware that the very fault of Fuller did not proceed from his not having ſeen the antiques, but from having ſeen them too partially; and Fuller was only to be compared to Michael Angelo, from a ſimilitude of faults ariſing from a ſimilitude of ſtudies. Each caught the robuſt ſtyle from ancient ſtatuary, without attaining its graces. In his hiſtoric compoſitions, Fuller is a wretched painter: his colouring is raw and unnatural; and not compenſated by diſpoſition or invention. In portraits, his pencil is bold, ſtrong, and maſterly. Painters who excel in the latter, and miſcarry in the former, want imagination. They ſucceed only in what they ſee. Graham ſpeaks of Fuller as extravagant and burleſque in his manner: the former is more true

* See vol. 109, page 282, for Part IV.

than the latter. In a picture of Ogleby, by him (in which he certainly has not debaſed his ſubject) he has repreſented Ogleby as a moon-ſtruck bard, rather than as a contemptible one. The compoſition has more of Salvator than Brauwer. His own portrait in the gallery of Oxford is capricious; but touched with great force and character. At Wadham-college is an altar-cloth, painted in a ſingular manner, of conſiderable merit; it is juſt bruſhed over for lights and ſhades, and the colours melted in with a hot iron. He was much employed to paint the great taverns in London, particularly the Mitre in Fenchurch-ſtreet, where he adorned all the ſides of a great room in pannels, as was then the faſhion: the figures were large as life. Sir Peter Lely, ſeeing a portrait of the king's frame-maker, an old grey-headed man, finely painted by Fuller, lamented that ſuch a genius ſhould drown his talents in wine. Robert Streater, (who was appointed ſerjeant-painter at the reſtoration) excelled in perſpective landſcape, architecture, and ſtill-life: he was born in Covent-garden; and ſtudied under De Mouler. Sanderſon, a good judge, and ſpeaking of landſcape, ſays, 'Of our own nation, I know of none ſuperior to Streater, who indeed is a complete maſter therein, as alſo in other arts of etching, graving, and perſpective: not a line but is true to the rules of art and ſymmetry.' He painted ceilings at Whitehall; Moſes and Aaron at St. Michael's Cornhill; and all the ſcenes at the old play houſe. He alſo excelled in painting hen-and-chickens, flowers, fruit-pieces; which, without joining exuberant encomiums, at leaſt diſplays the univerſality of his talents. He died in 1661, ſoon after having undergone an operation for the ſtone. Charles the ſecond had ſo much kindneſs for him as to ſend for a ſurgeon from Paris to perform it.

Francis Vanzoon came early into England, and, marrying Streater's niece, ſucceeded to much of his buſineſs. Vertue and Graham commend the freedom of his pencil, but his ſubjects were ill choſen; he painted ſtill life, oranges and lemons, plate, damaſk-curtains, cloths of gold, and that medley of familiar objects which ſtrike the ignorant vulgar, and which was then the taſte of the times.

Sir Peter Lely was the moſt capital painter of this reign; and his works are admitted among the claſſics of the arts. He was born in Weſtphalia, where his father, a captain of foot, was in garriſon. He received his firſt inſtructions from one De Grebbes, and began with landſcape and hiſtoric figures leſs than life; but coming to England in 1641, and ſeeing the works of Vandyck, he quitted his former ſtyle, and gave himſelf wholly to portraits, in emulation of that great man. His ſucceſs was conſiderable, though not equal to his ambition: he fell ſhort of his model only in ſimplicity. If Vandyck's portraits are often tame and ſpiritleſs, at leaſt they are natural: his laboured draperies flow with eaſe, and not a fold but is placed with propriety. Lely ſupplied the want of his taſte with *clinquant*: his nymphs trail fringes and embroidery through meadows and purling ſtreams. Vandyck's habits are thoſe of the times; Lely's a ſort of fantaſtic night-gown, faſtened with a ſingle pin:—in fact, Lely was the ladies' painter; and, whether the age was improved in beauty or in flattery, certain it is that his women are much handſomer than thoſe of Vandyck.—He caught the reigning character,

——————— 'and ſtole
The ſleepy eye, which ſpoke the melting ſoul.'

It would be endleſs to recapitulate the works of this maſter: he was celebrated by the poets of the age, particularly by Waller, Lovelace, and Charles Cotton. The beauties of Windſor are the court of Paphos. In the portraits of men he ſeldom ſucceeded, if we except a fine head of the earl Sandwich; an alderman Leneve in his habit; and a portrait

of Cowley in his youth, which has an inimitable paſtoral ſimplicity and beauty. He was knighted by Charles the ſecond. He married a beautiful Engliſh woman, always kept a handſome table, and his collection of pictures was magnificent. Lely was much mortified at the riſing merit of Kneller. Both had too little variety in their heads. Kneller was bolder and more careleſs; Lely more delicate in finiſhing. The latter ſhowed by application and labour the height of excellence to which labour and application could arrive. Had Kneller painted leſs, and applied more, he would have been the greater maſter. Sir Peter Lely died of an apoplexy, as he was drawing the ducheſs of Somerſet, in the ſixty-third year of his age, 1680.

Antonio Verrio, a Neapolitan, was a firſt-rate painter on the ſubjects upon which he was employed. Without much invention, and with leſs taſte, his exuberant pencil was ready at pouring out gods and goddeſſes, emperors and triumphs, over thoſe public ſurfaces on which the eye never reſts long enough to criticiſe, and where the works of a capital maſter ſhould never be placed, viz. ceilings and ſtair-caſes. The New Teſtament, or the Roman hiſtory, coſt him nothing but *ultra marine*. Charles the ſecond, wiſhing to revive the manufacture of tapeſtry at Mortlake, which had been interrupted by the civil war, ſent for Verrio to England; but, changing his purpoſe, conſigned over Windſor to his pencil. The firſt picture he drew for the king was his majeſty in a naval triumph, now in the public dining-room in the caſtle. He executed moſt of the ceilings there, one whole ſide of St. George's-hall, and the chapel. On the ceiling of the former he has pictured the earl of Shafteſbury, in the character of Faction, diſperſing libels; as in another place he revenged a private quarrel with the houſekeeper (Mrs. Marriot) by borrowing her ugly face for one of the furies. The king paid him generouſly; gave him, beſides, a place of maſter-gardener, and a lodging at the end of the park (now Carleton-houſe.) He was expenſive, and kept a great table, and often preſſed his majeſty for money, with a freedom which Charles' good-nature always indulged. Once, at Hampton-court, when he had but lately received 1000l, he found the king in ſuch a circle that he could not approach; upon which he called out, 'Sire! I deſire the favour of ſpeaking with your majeſty.'—'Verrio,' ſaid the king, 'what is your requeſt?'—'Money, ſire; I am ſo ſhort of caſh, that I am not able to pay my workmen; and your majeſty and I have learnt by experience, that pedlars and painters cannot give long credit.' The king ſmiled, obſerving he had but lately ordered him 1000l. Yes, ſire, but that was ſoon paid away; and I have no gold left.'—'At this rate,' ſaid Charles, 'you would ſpend more than I do to maintain my family.'—'True,' anſwered Verrio, 'but does your majeſty keep an open table, as I do?' On the acceſſion of James II, Verrio was again employed at Windſor, in Wolſey's tomb-houſe, then deſtined for a Romiſh chapel. He painted the king and ſeveral of the courtiers in the hoſpital of Chriſt-church. The revolution was by no means agreeable to his religion or principles: he quitted his place, and even refuſed to work for king William. From that time he was employed by lord Exeter at Burleigh, where he painted ſeveral chambers, which are eſteemed among his beſt works. He has placed his own portrait in the room where he repreſented the hiſtory of Mars and Venus; and, for the Bacchus beſtriding a hogſhead, he has, according to his uſual liberty, borrowed the face of a dean with whom he was at variance. By the perſuaſion of lord Exeter, he condeſcended at laſt to ſerve king William, and was ſent to Hampton-court, where, among other things, he painted the great ſtaircaſe as ill as if he had ſpoiled it out of principle. His

eyes failing him, queen Anne gave him a penſion of 200l for his life; but he did not long enjoy it, dying at Hampton-court in 1707.

Simon Varelſt was a real ornament of the age of Charles, and one of the few who have arrived at capital excellence as a flower-painter. He was a Dutchman: it is not certain in what year he arrived in England. His works were greatly admired, and his prices higher than had been known in this country. He was patroniſed by the duke of Buckingham, who had too much wit to be long beneficent; and perceiving the poor man to be immoderately vain, he piqued him to attempt portraits. Varelſt, thinking nothing impoſſible to his pencil, fell into the ſnare, and drew the duke himſelf; but crowded it ſo much with fruits and ſun-flowers, that the king (to whom it was ſhown) could not ſpy out his grace, and took it only for a flower-piece. However, as it ſometimes happens to wiſer buffoons than Varelſt, he was laughed at till he was admired; and ſir Peter Lely himſelf became the real ſacrifice to the jeſt. He loſt much of his buſineſs, and retired to Kew, while Varelſt engroſſed the faſhion, and for one half-length was paid 110l. His portraits were extremely laboured, and finiſhed with the ſame delicacy as his flowers, which he continued to introduce into them. Lord chancellor Shafteſbury, going to ſit to him, was received by the artiſt with his hat on: 'Don't you know me?' ſaid the peer.—'Yes,' replied the painter, 'you are my lord chancellor; and do you know me? I am Varelſt. The king can make any man chancellor, but he can make nobody Varelſt.' The chancellor was diſguſted, and ſat to Greenhill. In 1785, Varelſt was a witneſs on the divorce between the duke and duchefs of Norfolk. One who had married into his family was brought to ſet aſide his evidence, and depoſed to his having been mad and confined. Mad he certainly was; and his lunacy was ſelf admiration. He called himſelf the God of Flowers; went to Whitehall, ſaying he wanted to converſe with the king for three hours: being repulſed, he cried out, 'He is king of England—I of painting!—why ſhould we not converſe familiarly?' He ſhowed an hiſtoric piece, boaſting that it contained the ſeveral manners and excellencies of Raphael, Titian, Rubens, and Vandyck. He was ſhut up toward the end of his life, and recovered his ſenſes at laſt, but not his genius: he lived to a great age, and afforded a melancholy inſtance of the conſequences of vanity.

Mrs. Anne Killigrew, the daughter of Dr. Killigrew, was born a little before the reſtoration. Her family were remarkable for loyalty, accompliſhments, and wit: and this young lady promiſed to be one of its faireſt ornaments. Antony Wood ſays—'ſhe was a grace for beauty, and a muſe for wit;' and Dryden has celebrated her genius for painting and poetry in a long ode, in which the rich ſtream of his numbers has hurried along with it all that his luxuriant fancy produced in his way:—it is an harmonious hyperbole, compoſed of the fall of Adam, Arethuſa, veſtal virgins, Diana, Cupid, Noah's ark, the Pleiades, the valley of Jehoſaphat, and the laſt aſſizes. Yet Wood aſſures us there is nothing in it to which ſhe was not equal, if not ſuperior. Her poems were publiſhed after her death, with a print of her, from her portrait, drawn by herſelf in a much better ſtyle than her poetry, and evidently in the manner of ſir Peter Lely. She was maid-of-honour to the duchefs of York, and died in her twenty-fifth year, of the ſmallpox, in 1685.

William Vandeville, the ſon of Vandeville, painter of ſea-fights, was the greateſt maſter that has appeared in this branch of painting. The palm is not leſs diſputed with Raphael for hiſtory, than with Vandeville for that moſt ſublime element the ſea, with ſhips upon it. Annibal Carracci and Mr. Scott have not ſurpaſſed theſe chieftains. W. Vandeville was born

at Amſterdam, and wanted no maſter but his father till the latter came to England. Then, for a ſhort time, he was placed with Simon De Vlieger, an admired ſhip-painter of the age, but whoſe name is only preſerved now by being united with that of his pupil. Young William was ſoon demanded by his father, and favourably received by the king, to whoſe particular inclination his genius was adapted.

Samuel Cooper was an admirable painter, and might be called an original genius; for though he was indebted for part of his merit to the works of Vandyck, he was the firſt who gave the ſtrength and freedom of oil to miniature. Other artiſts in this line touch and re-touch with ſuch careful fidelity, that you cannot help perceiving they are nature in the abſtract. Cooper's pictures are ſo bold, that they ſeem perfect nature, only of a leſs ſtandard. Magnify the former, they are ſtill diminutively conceived: if a glaſs could expand Cooper's to the ſize of Vandyck's, they would appear to have been painted for that proportion. If his portrait of Cromwell could be ſo enlarged, Vandyck might appear leſs great by the compariſon. To make it fairly, one muſt not meaſure Vandyck by his moſt admired work—cardinal Bentivoglio: the quick fineſſe of eye in a florid Italian writer was not a ſubject equal to the protector; but the fair experiment would be to balance Cooper's Oliver and Vandyck's lord Strafford; to trace the lineaments of equal ambition, equal intrepidity, equal art, and equal preſumption; and to compare the ſkill of the maſters in repreſenting the one exalted to the height of his hopes, yet perplexed with a command he could ſcarcely hold, did not dare to relinquiſh, and yet dared to exert: the other, daſhed in his career, yet willing to avoid the precipice; ſearching all the receſſes of ſo great a ſoul to break his fall, and yet ready to mount the ſcaffold with more dignity than the other aſcended the throne. Had the artiſts worked in the competition, they could not have approached nearer to the points of view than in delineating the character of theſe heroes, in which both ſo eminently excelled. Cooper, with all this merit, had two defects: his ſkill was confined to a mere head; his drawing of the neck and ſhoulders was ſo incorrect, that it accounts for the numbers of his works unfiniſhed. Probably he was ſenſible how ſmall a way his talent extended. This poverty explains another deficiency—his want of grace; a ſignal defect in a painter of portraits, yet how rarely poſſeſſed! Cooper, content like his countrymen with the good ſenſe of truth, neglected to make her engaging. Grace, in painting, ſeems peculiar to Italy. The Flemings and the French run into contrary extremes: the firſt never approach the line; and, though the latter do not go beyond (for they never arrive at it) they ſubſtitute falſe taſte in its ſtead:—no attitude is natural, and no form ſimple. Cooper's women, like thoſe of his model Vandyck, are ſeldom very handſome. A noble author has ſaid, 'it was Lely alone who excuſed the gallantries of Charles the ſecond, and painted an apology for that voluptuous court.' but ſurely no eminence of talent can atone for preſenting allurements to vice, no beauty afford plea for proſtitution of genius. The anecdotes of Cooper's life are few: his works are his hiſtory. He died in London, 1672.

The art of engraving travelled from Italy into Flanders, where Albert Durer, conſidering the bad taſte and country in which he lived, carried it to a great height. It does not appear when this art firſt reached England: it is a notorious blunder of Chambers to affirm it was firſt brought over from Antwerp, by Speed, in the reign of James 1. We had it in ſome degree nearly as ſoon as printing, the printers themſelves uſing ſmall plates for their devices and rebuſes. Caxton's Golden Legend has a group of ſaints, and many other cuts, diſperſed through the body of

the work. Even portraits were uſed in books; yet there is no trace of a ſingle print being wrought off till 1540. The obſervation is trite, that gunpowder was diſcovered by a monk, and printing by a ſoldier; but it is no ſmall honour to the latter profeſſion to have invented mezzotinto.

Few royal names appear at the head of diſcoveries: nor is this ſurpriſing. When the neceſſity ceaſes to be a ſpring of action, when every want is ſupplied without labour, and every wiſh anticipated without invention, the mind becomes enfeebled: its faculties are blunted; it no longer retains quickneſs to ſeize or ſagacity to apply; and luxury is found to be a ſoil equally unfavourable to induſtry and to genius.

Prince Rupert, born with the taſte of an uncle whom his ſword was not fortunate in defending, was fond of thoſe ſciences which ſoften and adorn the hero, and knew how to mix them with his private hours of amuſement, without dedicating his life to their purſuit, like thoſe who, wanting capacity for momentous views, make ſerious ſtudy of what ſhould only be the recreative occupation of a genius. He one morning obſerved the ſentinel at a diſtance from his poſt very buſy doing ſomething to his piece: aſking what he was about, the man replied, that the dew of the night had made his fuſil ruſty, and that he was ſcraping it. The prince, on examining, was ſtruck with ſomething like a figure eaten into the barrel, with innumerable little holes, cloſed together like friezed work on gold and ſilver, part of which the ſoldier had ſcraped away. The prince concluded that ſome contrivance might be found to cover a braſs plate with ſuch a grained ground of fine preſſed holes as would give an impreſſion all black, and that by ſcraping away proper parts the ſmooth ſuperficies would leave the reſt of the paper white. Communicating his idea to Vaillant, a painter, whom he maintained, they made ſeveral experiments; and at laſt invented a ſteel roller, with tools to make teeth like a file or raſp, with projecting points, which effectually produced the black grounds: thoſe being ſcraped away and diminiſhed at pleaſure, left the gradations light. Thus, from ſo trifling an accident, *Génie fécond en expériences* conceived mezzotinto.

Had the court of the firſt Charles been peaceful, how agreeably would the congenial taſte of prince Rupert have flattered and confirmed the inclination of his uncle! How well would the muſe of arts have repaid the patronage of the monarch, when for his firſt artiſt ſhe preſented him with his nephew! and how different a figure did this prince make in a reign of diſſimilar complexion! The ſame philoſophic warrior who could relax himſelf into the ornament of a refined court was regarded as a ſavage mechanic in a circle where courtiers were merely voluptuous wits. But, to return to the diſcovery, which Evelyn thus verboſely deſcribes—'it appears a paradox to ſpeak of a graving, without graver, point, or aqua-fortis; and yet this is executed in mezzotinto without the aſſiſtance of either. The very thing which gives our artiſts the greateſt trouble, and is longeſt in finiſhing (for ſuch are the deepeſt ſhadows in plates) is here the leaſt conſiderable and moſt expeditious:—on the contrary, the lights here are the moſt laborious, and yet effected with the greateſt facility. That a print ſhould ſo accurately reſemble and even emulate the beſt drawings, ſo as nothing of Hugo da Carpi or any celebrated maſter has exceeded or even approached, is the excellence of this new invention. But, curious as it was, it muſt be acknowledged that it did not produce all that it promiſed. It has rather diverſified prints than improved them; and, though John Smith carried the new diſcovered art to the greateſt perfection it ever has attained, mezzotintos ſtill fall ſhort of fine engravings.

William Faithorne was one of the

moſt capital engravers who has appeared in this age. The number of thoſe whoſe works deſerve intrinſic regard, abſtracted from their ſcarcity, or the curioſity of the perſons repreſented, is comparatively few, and ſoon enumerated. Payne was the firſt Engliſhman who diſtinguiſhed himſelf by the graver; and, had his applipication been equal to his genius, there is no doubt he would have ſhone in the firſt line of his profeſſion. But he was idle; and, though recommended to Charles, died in indigence before he was forty. The family of Paſs were ſingularly neat in their performances. Hollar ſtill ſurpaſſed them, and in branches to which their art did not extend. Lombart added roundneſs to delicacy; and was even a great artiſt, if compared with moſt of his ſucceſſors, of whom White declined the leaſt.

Savage may be ſtyled engraver to a race of heroes, whom Prior calls 'the unfortunate brave' No country preſerves the images and anecdotes of ſuch worthies as England. The rigour of the law is here a paſſport to fame, from the infringers of Magna Charta to the collectors on the road. From Charles the firſt to Maclean, every ſufferer becomes the idol of the mob; and this is one of the ſtrong proofs that the characteriſtic of the Engliſh nation is humanity. Some of the reſemblances preſerved by Savage are men who fell in a better cauſe:—biſhop Latimer, Sidney, alderman Corniſh, the earl of Argyle, ſir Edmonbury Godfrey, ſir Thomas Armſtrong, and the duke of Monmouth.

Robert White was celebrated for his admirable ſucceſs in likeneſs—a merit which would give value to his prints, had they not been ſo well executed. No one has ſurpaſſed him in the multiplicity of heads.

In ſculpture, Grinlin Gibbons was an original genius: there is no inſtance of a man before him who gave to wood the looſe and airy lightneſs of flowers, and chained together the various productions of the elements with a free diſorder natural to each ſpecies. Evelyn recommended him to Charles, who, though too indolent to ſearch for talents, and too indiſcriminate in his bounty to confine it to merit, was always pleaſed when it was brought home to him. He aſſigned the artiſt a place in the board of works, and employed him on the ornaments of moſt taſte in his palaces, particularly at Windſor, where, in the chapel, the ſimplicity of the carver's foliage ſets off and atones for the glare of Verrio's paintings. Gibbon, whoſe art penetrated all materials, carved that beautiful pedeſtal of marble at Windſor, for the equeſtrian ſtatue of the king, in the principal court. The fruit, fiſh, and implements of ſtripping, are all exquiſite. The man and horſe may ſerve for a ſign to draw the eye of the paſſenger to the pedeſtal. The baſe of the figure at Charing croſs was the work of this artiſt;—ſo was the ſtatue of Charles the ſecond, at the Royal-exchange. The foliage in the choir of St. Paul's is of his hand: and there is at Burleigh a noble profuſion of his carving, in picture-frames, chimney-pieces, and the Laſt Supper, in alto relievo, finely executed. But the moſt ſuperb monument of his ſkill is at Petworth, enriched from the ceiling, between the pictures, with feſtoons of flowers and dead game, all in the higheſt perfection. Appendant to one is an antique vaſe, with a baſ-relief of the pureſt taſte, and worthy the Grecian age of cameos.

In architecture, though the taſte was bad, and corrupted by imitations of the French, yet, as the age produced St. Paul's, it may be ſaid to have flouriſhed in this reign. An age—nay, whole centuries often obtain a name for one capital work.

Sir Chriſtopher Wren is placed here, as his career was opened under Charles: the length of his life ornamented the reign of ſeveral princes,

and diſgraced the laſt of them *. A variety of knowledge proclaims the univerſality, a multiplicity of works the fertility, and St. Paul's church the greatneſs, of ſir Chriſtopher's genius: the nobleſt temple, the largeſt palace, and the moſt ſumptuous hoſpital, in ſuch a kingdom as Britain †, are all works of the ſame hand. He reſtored London, and recorded its fall ‡. He was born at London 1632, and educated at Oxford. His mathematical abilities unfolded themſelves ſo early, that at twenty he was elected profeſſor of aſtronomy at Greſham-college, and eight years after at Oxford. His diſcoveries in philoſophy and mechanics contributed to the reputation of the new eſtabliſhed Royal Society; and his ſkill in architecture had raiſed his own name ſo high, that in the firſt year of the Reſtoration he was appointed coadjutor to ſir John Denham, whom he ſucceeded. Three years before, he viſited France, but unfortunately went no further. The great number of drawings he made there, from their buildings, had but too viſible an influence on his own—but it was ſo far lucky for ſir Chriſtopher, that Lewis the fourteenth had erected palaces, and no churches. St. Paul's eſcaped, but Hampton-court was ſacrificed to falſe taſte. He died at ninety-one, having lived to ſee the completion of St. Paul's—a fabric, and an event, which one cannot wonder left ſuch an impreſſion of content on his mind, that, being carried to ſee it once a year, it ſeemed to recall a memory which was almoſt deadened to every other uſe. He was buried under his own fabric, with four words that comprehend his merit and his fame:—

'Si quæras monumentum, circumſpice!'

[To be concluded in our next.]

* At the age of eighty-ſix he was removed from being ſurveyor-general of the works by George the firſt.

† St. Paul's, Hampton-court, and Greenwich.

‡ He built above fifty pariſh churches, and deſigned the monument.

ANECDOTES *of the* LIVES, MANNERS, *and* ECONOMY *of the* ANIMAL CREATION.

Continued from Vol. CXI, *page* 438.

LION.

IN the reign of king James I, Mr. Henry Archer, a watch-maker in Morocco, had two whelps given him, which had been ſtolen not long before from a lioneſs near Mount Atlas. They were male and female, and till the death of the latter were kept together in the emperor's garden. He, at that time, had the male conſtantly in his bed-room, till he was as tall as a large maſtiff-dog; he was perfectly tame and gentle in his manners. Being about to return to England, he reluctantly gave the animal to a Marſeilles merchant, who preſented him to the French king, from whom he came as a preſent to our king, and, for ſeven years afterward, was kept in the tower. A perſon of the name of Bull, who had been a ſervant to Mr. Archer, went by chance with ſome friends, to ſee the animals there. The beaſt recognized him in a moment; and, by his whining voice and motions, expreſſive of anxiety for him to come near, fully exhibited the ſymptoms of his joy at meeting with a former friend. Bull, equally rejoiced, ordered the keeper to open the grate, and he went in. The lion fawned upon him like a dog, licking his feet, hands, and face, ſkipped and tumbled about to the aſtoniſhment of all the ſpectators. When the man left the place the animal bellowed aloud, and ſhook his cage in an ecſtaſy of ſorrow and rage, and for four days refuſed to take any nouriſhment.

CAT.

IN the time of Howel Dda, *Howel the Good*, prince of Wales, who died in the year 948, laws were made,

both to preſerve and fix the prices of different animals, among which the cat was included, as being, at that early period, of great importance, on account of its ſcarcity and utility. The price of a kitten before it could ſee, was fixed at one penny; till proof could be given of its having caught a mouſe, two-pence; after which it was rated at four-pence; a great ſum in thoſe days, when the value of ſpecie was extremely high. It was, likewiſe required, that it ſhould be perfect in its ſenſes of hearing and ſeeing, ſhould be a good mouſer, have its claws whole, and, if a female, be a careful nurſe. If it failed in any of theſe qualities, the ſeller was to forfeit to the buyer the third part of its value.—If any one ſhould ſteal or kill the cat that guarded the prince's granary, he was either to forfeit a milch ewe, her fleece, and lamb, or as much wheat as, when poured on the cat, ſuſpended by its tail, (its head touching the floor) would form a heap high enough to cover the tip of the tail.—From theſe circumſtances we may conclude, that cats were not originally natives of theſe iſlands; and from the great care taken to improve and preſerve the breed of this prolific creature, we may with propriety ſuppoſe, that they were but little known at that period.

Ichneumon.

I had (ſays M. D'Obſonville, in his Eſſays on the Nature of various foreign Animals) an ichneumon very young, which I brought up: I fed it at firſt with milk, and afterward with baked meat, mixed with rice. It ſoon became even tamer than a cat, for it came when called, and followed me, though at liberty, into the country.

One day I brought to him a ſmall water-ſerpent alive, being deſirous to know how far his inſtinct would carry him againſt a being with which he was hitherto totally unacquainted. His firſt emotion ſeemed to be aſtoniſhment mixed with anger, for his hair became erect; but, in an inſtant after, he ſlipped behind the reptile, and with a remarkable ſwiftneſs and agility leaped upon its head, ſeized it, and cruſhed it between his teeth. This eſſay, and new aliment, ſeemed to have awakened in him his innate and deſtructive voracity, which, till then, had given way to the gentleneſs he had acquired from his education. I had about my houſe ſeveral curious kinds of fowls, among which he had been brought up, and which, till then, he had ſuffered to go and come unmoleſted and unregarded; but, a few days after, when he found himſelf alone, he ſtrangled them every one, ate a little, and, as appeared, had drank the blood of two.

Otter.

A person of the name of Collins, who lived at Kilmerſton, near Wooler, in Northumberland, had a tame otter, which followed him wherever he went. He frequently took it to fiſh in the river; and, when ſatiated, it never failed to return to its maſter. One day, in the abſence of Collins, being taken out to fiſh by his ſon, inſtead of returning as uſual, it refuſed to come at the accuſtomed call, and was loſt. The father tried every means to recover it; and, after ſeveral days ſearch, being near the place where his ſon loſt it, and calling to it by its name, to his inexpreſſible joy, it came creeping to his feet, and ſhowed many marks of affection and firm attachment.

Some years ago, James Campbell, near Inverneſs, had a young otter, which he brought up and tamed. It would follow him wherever he choſe; and, if called on by its name, would immediately obey. When apprehenſive of danger from dogs, it ſought the protection of its maſter, and would endeavour to fly into his arms for greater ſecurity. It was frequently employed in catching fiſh, and would ſometimes take eight or ten ſalmon in a day. If not prevented, it always

made an attempt to break the fiſh behind the fin next the tail; and, as ſoon as one was taken away, it immediately dived in purſuit of more When tired, it would refuſe to fiſh any longer; and was then rewarded with as much as it could devour. When ſatisfied with eating, it always curled itſelf round, and fell aſleep; in which ſtate it was generally carried home.—The ſame otter fiſhed as well in the ſea as in freſh water, and took great numbers of young cod, and other fiſh there.

Hedge-Hog.

The hedge-hog may be rendered, in a very conſiderable degree, domeſtic; and it has been frequently introduced into houſes for the purpoſe of expelling thoſe troubleſome inſects the *Blattæ*, or cockroaches, which it purſues with avidity, and on which it is fond of feeding. By the Calmuc Tartars theſe animals are kept in their huts inſtead of cats.

There was a hedge-hog, in the year 1799, in the poſſeſſion of a Mr. Sample, of the Angel-inn at Felton, in Northumberland, which performed the duty of a turn-ſpit, as well in every reſpect as the dog of that name; ran about the houſe as familiarly as any other domeſtic quadruped; diſplayed a facility till then unknown in this ſpecies of animals, and uſed to anſwer to the name of Tom.

Beaver.

At the head of one of the rivers of Louiſiana, in a very retired place, M. Du Pratz found a beaver dam. Not far from it, but hidden from their ſight, he and his companions erected their hut, in order to watch the operations at leiſure. They waited till the moon ſhone pretty bright, and carrying branches of trees in their hands to hide themſelves behind, they went with great care and ſilence to the dam. He then ordered one of the men to cut, as ſilently as poſſible, a gutter, about a foot wide, through it, and immediately afterward to run to the hiding place.

As ſoon as the water through the gutter began to make a noiſe, (ſays our writer) we heard a beaver come from one of the huts and plunge in. We then ſaw him get upon the bank, and diſtinctly perceived that he examined it. He then, with all his force, gave four diſtinct blows with his tail, and immediately the whole colony threw themſelves into the water and came upon the dam. When they were all aſſembled, one of them appeared, by muttering, to iſſue ſome kind of orders, for they all inſtantly left the place, and went out on the banks of the pond in different directions. Thoſe neareſt to us were between our ſtation and the dam, and therefore we could obſerve their operations very plainly. Some of them formed a kind of mortar; others carried this on their tails, which ſerved as ſledges for the purpoſe. I obſerved that they put themſelves two and two, and that each of theſe loaded the other. They trailed the mortar, which was pretty ſtiff, quite to the dam, where others were ſtationed to take it; theſe put it into the gutter and rammed it down with blows of their tails.

The noiſe of the water ſoon ceaſed, and the breach was completely repaired. One of the beavers then ſtruck two blows with his tail, and inſtantly they all took to the water without any noiſe, and diſappeared.

M. Du Pratz and his companions afterward retired to their hut to reſt, and did not again diſturb theſe induſtrious animals till the next day. In the morning, however, they went together to the dam, to ſee its conſtruction, for which purpoſe it was neceſſary that they ſhould cut part of it down. The lowering of the water in conſequence of this, together with the noiſe they made, rouſed the beavers again. The animals ſeemed much diſturbed by theſe operations, and one of them in particular was obſerved ſeveral times to come pretty near them, as if to examine what paſſed.—As he apprehended that they might run into the woods, if further

diſturbed, he adviſed his companions that they ſhould again conceal themſelves.

One of the beavers then ventured, (continues our obſerver) to go upon the breach, after having ſeveral times approached and returned like a ſpy. He ſurveyed the place, then ſtruck four blows, as he did the preceding evening, with his tail. One of thoſe that were going to work, paſſed cloſe by me, and as I wanted a ſpecimen to examine, I ſhot him. The noiſe of the gun made them all ſcamper off with greater ſpeed than a hundred blows of the tail of their overſeer could have done.

By firing at them ſeveral times afterward, they were compelled to run with precipitation into the woods. M. Du Pratz then examined their habitations, &c.

Under one of the houſes he found fifteen pieces of wood, with the bark in part gnawed off, apparently intended for food. And round the middle of his houſe, which formed a paſſage for them to go in and out at, he found no leſs than fifteen different cells.—Theſe habitations were made by poſts placed ſlanting upward to a point, and in the middle was the floor, reſting firmly on notches in the poſts.

Hare.

While Dr. Townſon was at Gottingen, he had a young hare brought to him, which he took ſo much pains with, as to render it more familiar than theſe animals commonly are. In the evenings it ſoon became ſo frolicſome, as to run and jump about his ſofa and bed; ſometimes in its play it would leap upon, and pat him with its fore-feet, or, while he was reading, even knock the book out of his hand. But whenever a ſtranger entered the room, the little animal always exhibited conſiderable alarm.

Mr. Borlaſe ſaw a hare that was ſo familiar as to feed from the hand, lay under a chair in a common ſitting-room, and appear, in every other reſpect, as eaſy and comfortable in its ſituation as a lap-dog. It now and then went out into the garden, but after regaling itſelf always returned to the houſe as its proper habitation. Its uſual companions were a greyhound and a ſpaniel, both ſo fond of hare-hunting, that they often went out together without any perſons accompanying them. With theſe two dogs this tame hare ſpent its evenings: they always ſlept on the ſame hearth, and very frequently it would reſt itſelf upon them.

Mode of hunting the Antelope.

I had (ſays Haſſelqueſt) an excellent opportunity of ſeeing this ſport near Nazareth, in Galilee. An Arab, mounting a courſer, held the falcon on his hand, as huntſmen commonly do. When we eſpied the animal on the top of a mountain, he let looſe the falcon, which flew in a direct line, like an arrow, and attacked the antelope, fixing the talons of one of his feet into its cheek, and thoſe of the other into its throat, extending his wings obliquely over the animal; ſpreading one toward one of his ears, and the other to the oppoſite hip. The creature, thus attacked, made a leap twice the height of a man, and freed himſelf from the falcon; but, being wounded, and loſing both its ſtrength and ſpeed, it was again attacked by the bird, which fixed the talons of both his feet into its throat, and held it faſt, the huntſman coming up, took it alive, and cut his throat. The falcon was allowed to drink the blood, as a reward for his labour, and a young falcon, which was learning, was likewiſe put to the throat. By this means the young birds are taught to fix their talons in the throat of the animal, as the propereſt part; for ſhould the falcon fix upon the creature's hip, or ſome other part of the body, the huntſman would not only loſe his game, but his falcon too; for the beaſt, rouſed by the wound, which could not prove mortal, would

run to the deſerts and the tops of the mountains, whither its enemy, keeping its hold, would be obliged to follow, and being ſeparated from its maſter, muſt of courſe periſh.

Bell informs us, that in many parts of Perſia the young hawks are taught, by being fed on the ſtuffed ſkin of one of theſe antelopes. He ſays further, that they are trained alſo to fly at foxes and wolves.

Notes of Birds.

It appears from very accurate obſervations, founded on numerous experiments, that the peculiar notes, or ſong, of the different ſpecies of birds are altogether acquired, and are no more innate than language is in man. The attempt in a neſtling bird to ſing, may be exactly compared with the imperfect endeavour of a child to talk. The firſt eſſay ſeems not to poſſeſs the ſlighteſt rudiments of the future ſong; but, as the bird grows older and ſtronger, it is not difficult to perceive what it is aiming at.—While the ſcholar is thus endeavouring to form his ſong, when he is once ſure of a paſſage, he commonly raiſes his tone, which he drops again when he is not equal to what he is attempting. What the neſtling is thus not thoroughly maſter of, he hurries over, lowering his tone, as if he did not wiſh to be heard, and could not yet ſatisfy himſelf.—A common ſparrow, taken from the neſt when very young, and placed near a linnet and goldfinch, (though in a wild ſtate it would only have chirped) adopted a ſong that was a mixture of theſe two. Three neſtling linnets were educated one under a ſkylark, another under a woodlark, and the third under a titlark, and, inſtead of the ſong peculiar to their own ſpecies, they adhered entirely to that of their reſpective inſtructor. A linnet, taken from the neſt when but two or three days old, and brought up in the houſe of Mr. Mathews, an apothecary, at Kenſington, from want of other ſounds to imitate, almoſt articulated the words 'pretty boy,' as well as ſome other ſhort ſentences. Its owner ſaid, that it had neither the note nor the call of any bird whatever. It died in the year 1772. Theſe, and other well authenticated facts, ſeem to prove deciſively that birds have no innate notes, but that, like mankind, the language of thoſe to whoſe care they are committed at birth will be the language they adopt in after life. It may, however, ſeem ſomewhat unaccountable from theſe obſervations, why, in a wild ſtate, they adhere ſo ſteadily to the ſong of their own ſpecies only, when ſo many others are to be heard around them. This ariſes from the attention paid by the neſtling-bird to the inſtructions of its own parent only, generally diſregarding the notes of all the reſt; but perſons who have an accurate ear, and have ſtudied the notes of different birds, can very often diſtinguiſh birds that have a ſong mixed with thoſe of ſome other ſpecies; but theſe are in general ſo trifling, as ſcarcely to be looked upon as any thing more than the mere varieties of provincial dialects.

Habits of a Buzzard.

In 1763, (ſays Comte de Buffon) a buzzard was brought to me that had been taken in a ſnare: it was at firſt extremely ſavage and even cruel. I undertook to tame it, and I ſucceeded, by leaving it to faſt, and conſtraining it to come and eat out of my hand. By purſuing this plan I brought it to be very familiar: and, after having ſhut it up about ſix weeks, I began to allow it a little liberty, taking the precaution, however, to tie both pinions of its wings. In this condition it walked out into my garden, and returned when I called it to feed. After ſome time, when I judged that I could truſt to its fidelity, I removed the ligatures, and faſtened a ſmall bell, an inch and a half in diameter, above its talon, and alſo attached on the breaſt a bit of copper having my name engraved on it. I then gave it entire liberty, which it

ſoon abuſed; for it took wing, and flew as far as the foreſt of Beleſme. I gave it up for loſt; but four hours after I ſaw it ruſh into my hall, which was open, purſued by five other buzzards, who had conſtrained it to ſeek again its aſylum.

After this adventure it ever preſerved its fidelity to me, coming every night to ſleep on my window; it grew ſo familiar as to ſeem to take ſingular pleaſure in my company. It attended conſtantly at dinner, ſat on a corner of the table, and very often careſſed me with its head and bill, emitting a weak ſharp cry, which, however, it ſometimes ſoftened. It is true that I alone had this privilege. It one day followed me when I was on horſeback, more than two leagues, ſailing above my head.

It had an averſion both to dogs and cats, nor was it in the leaſt afraid of them; it had often tough battles with them, but always came off victorious. I had four very ſtrong cats, which I collected into my garden to my buzzard; I threw to them a bit of raw fleſh; the nimbleſt cat ſeized it, the reſt purſued; but the bird darted upon her body, bit her ears with his bill, and ſqueezed her ſides with his talons with ſuch force that the cat was obliged to relinquiſh her prize. Often another cat ſnatched it the inſtant it dropped, but ſhe ſuffered the ſame treatment, till the buzzard got entire poſſeſſion of the plunder. He was ſo dextrous in his defence, that when he perceived himſelf aſſailed at once by the four cats he took wing, and uttered a cry of exultation. At laſt the cats, chagrined with their repeated diſappointment, would no longer contend.

He would ſuffer no other bird of prey to enter his domain; he attacked them very boldly, and put them to flight. He did no miſchief in my court yard; and the poultry, which at firſt dreaded him, grew inſenſibly reconciled to him. The chickens and ducklings received not the leaſt hariſh uſage, and yet he bathed among the latter. But, what is ſingular, he was not gentle to my neighbours' poultry: and I was often obliged to publiſh that I would pay for the damages that he might occaſion. However, he was often fired at, and he, at different times, received fifteen muſket-ſhots without ſuffering any fracture. But once, early in the morning, hovering over the ſkirts of a foreſt, he dared to attack a fox; and the keeper, ſeeing him on the ſhoulders of the fox, fired two ſhots at him; the fox was killed, and the buzzard had his wing broken; yet, notwithſtanding this fracture, he eſcaped from the keeper, and was loſt ſeven days.

This man, having diſcovered, from the noiſe of the bell, that he was my bird, came next morning to inform me. I ſent to make ſearch near the ſpot, but the bird could not be found, nor did it return till ſeven days after. I had been uſed to call him every evening with a whiſtle, which he did not anſwer for ſix days; but, on the ſeventh, I heard a feeble cry at a diſtance, which I judged to be that of my buzzard: I repeated the whiſtle a ſecond time, and heard the ſame cry. I went to the place from whence the ſound came, and at laſt found my poor buzzard with his wing broken, who had travelled more than half a league on foot to regain his aſylum, from which he was then diſtant about a hundred and twenty paces. Though he was extremely reduced he gave me many careſſes. It was ſix weeks before he was recruited, and his wounds were healed; after which he began to fly as before, and follow his old habits for about a year: he then diſappeared for ever. I am convinced that he was killed by accident: and that he would not have forſaken me from choice.

ON PAINTING.

By Mr. EDWARD DAYES, Painter *.

I THINK it right again to repeat, that I have not obſerved any order in the production of theſe Eſſays. They were written as the ſubjects aroſe in my mind, and the preſent paper ſhould be conſidered rather as an introductory addreſs, than otherwiſe. My motive in writing the preſent eſſay was to endeavour to remove the prejudice of thoſe who conſider the arts as a uſeleſs ſtudy, and their produce as things merely ornamental. But who, in a ſtate of civil ſociety, would be content with the uſeful or neceſſary? Who is he whoſe ſoul ſeeks not after perfection?

> The motions of his ſpirit are dull as night,
> And his affections dark as Erebus:
> Let no ſuch man be truſted.

The ſubject of the following eſſay had long engaged my attention; but I had dropped the idea of writing on it, in conſequence of ſome intelligent friend obſerving it would be uſeleſs, as no one could be ſo ſtupid as not to ſee the uſefulneſs and influence of the arts on ſociety. Experience, however, has taught the contrary; and I have been further ſtrengthened in my reſolution by obſerving, that the French National Inſtitute, in their public ſitting of April 5, had thought the enquiry of ſufficient importance to offer it as a ſubject for the premium of a gold medal †.

Francis-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare,
November 30, 1802.

EDWARD DAYES.

ESSAY VII.

ON THE POWER AND USEFULNESS OF DRAWING.

I am perſuaded that to be a virtuoſo (ſo far as befits a gentleman) is a higher ſtep toward becoming a man of virtue and good ſenſe, than the being what in this age we call a ſcholar. LORD SHAFTESBURY.

IN this eſſay we have two objects in view: to ſhow the connection of drawing with painting; and to exhibit, in as clear a manner as we poſſibly can, its uſefulneſs and influence on ſociety.

But before we proceed, it may be neceſſary to obſerve, that thoſe who would queſtion the utility of the arts, would be equally diſpoſed to queſtion the utility of theſe eſſays that treat about them. Of their uſefulneſs we hope to be able to offer numberleſs proofs; but they riſe ſuperior to the merely uſeful. For that which is neceſſary is neither ornamented nor elegant, becauſe neceſſity implies poverty, while ornament implies abundance. Hence architecture, as an art, does not apply to mere houſe-building.

In defence of theſe eſſays, they are ſerviceable by exhibiting the uſefulneſs of truth; and ſo far they become an object to all thoſe who wiſh to be acquainted with the ſubject handled, and to obtain a knowledge therein. But to thoſe who never think or inquire, or concern themſelves with matters of ſpeculation, or who take up with ſpeculations without examin-

* From the Philoſophical Magazine.

† We cannot help thinking that Mr. Dayes has judged well in taking up this part of the ſubject. It is of great importance, and he has rendered an eſſential ſervice not only to the art itſelf, but to its liberal profeſſors, by removing, as his arguments effectually do, ill-grounded prejudices againſt its indiſpenſable utility in civilized ſociety; prejudices which could only originate in, and be foſtered by, ignorance and ſtupidity.
EDIT. *Ph. M.*

ing them, or read only to confirm themſelves in ſuch as they have received, not any thing can become an object of concern, or any book be uſeful.

That man was not intended by nature for purpoſes baſe and ignoble, none will deny; and, if arguments were wanted, they might be drawn from that eternal enquiry after whatever is grand, dignified, or exalted; and, finally, after a ſtate ſuperior to our preſent terreſtrial one. For it is not too much to aſſert, that we approach the divinity in nothing ſo much as in wiſdom. Hence, as the arts are connected with wiſdom, as men become careleſs of their culture, they become equally incapable of fulfilling the duties of ſocial beings. For knowledge is what humanizes mankind; reaſon inclines them to mildneſs, but ignorance generates prejudice, which eradicates every tender feeling.

By drawing is meant the exact imitation of all the forms and manners which preſent themſelves to our ſight; and in knowing how to give every thing its proper and correſponding character agreeably to the ſubject conſiſts the excellence of what the artiſt terms a good draftſman.

Drawing, as far as it is connected with mere imitation, is a mechanical operation, and may be acquired by a perſon of very moderate talents. So may a knowledge of bodies, properties, facts, events, and fables, by reading. But the powers of invention, the *vis poetica*, which diſtinguiſhes the bard from the mere verſifier or journaliſt, the genius from the mere imitator and copyiſt, muſt be a gift from heaven beſtowed at the formation of the being. Neither this poetic energy nor the inventive powers of the artiſt can be taught in ſchools or academies; but they both may be buried in ruſt and inaction, if proper objects are not preſented to call them into motion. So the inventive powers of genius will be futile if unaccompanied by a ſkill in drawing. Without this, the learning of the painter or ſculptor cannot be ſhown to advantage: it is the *ſine qua non* by which all the other accompliſhments are diſplayed.

From what has been already ſtated, the dependence of painting on drawing muſt be obvious.

Genius has been compared to fire from flint, which can only be produced by colliſion: if ſo, ſucceſs muſt follow where nature directs and perſeverance attends. Activity is a neceſſary ingredient to enable us to obtain a knowledge in art; and ſhould we find others out-ſtep us, let us redouble our diligence, and comfort ourſelves with the recollection, that a late ſpring produces the greateſt plenty.

No one can poſſibly judge of his powers from mere ſpeculation; the teſt muſt be applied before the value of the gold can be known. Nor will inactivity ever diſcover how far our fortitude will enable us to overcome difficulties, our patience to bear diſappointment, or our induſtry enable us to range the wide field of art. For, were the arts of eaſy attainment, they would be unworthy the notice of a great mind. This ſhould induce us to increaſe our exertions in proportion to our diſappointments, remembering that to ſtrive with difficulties is noble, but to conquer is one of the higheſt points of human felicity. It is in painting as in writing: where difficulties occur, they ariſe from not clearly underſtanding the ſubject. Hence, to be able to repreſent an object juſtly we muſt underſtand its fabrication; for it would be in vain to think of drawing the arch of a bridge correctly without knowing how is was keyed or put together, or even a baſket, if we did not know how it was wove.

We ſhall now proceed to conſider the power of drawing in a point of view merely uſeful.

How limited muſt their ideas be who conſider it as 'the foundation of painting' only! We know it is ſuch: for without drawing it would be in vain to think of producing an effect; as mere colour without form muſt re-

main a crude and undiſtinguiſhable maſs.

Drawing is not only an accompliſhment the moſt elegant, agreeable, and ornamental, but, at the ſame time that it is the foundation of painting, is of the utmoſt utility to the ſculptor, the civil and naval architect, the engraver, the engineer, the mathematician, and navigator. It alſo aſſiſts the gardener, the cabinet-maker, the weaver, &c. In ſhort, there is ſcarcely a branch of civil ſociety that is not indebted to it, from the maker of the iron rails before our houſe to the tea-urn on our table. To it we are indebted for repreſentations of thoſe elegant remains of antiquity that have contributed ſo much to the advancement of our knowledge of fine form. Volumes of verbal deſcription will never convey ſo true an idea of a thing as the moſt ſlight ſketch. Hence the ſource of much of our knowledge in antiquity, of which language could convey no adequate idea.

To be able on the ſpot to make a ſketch of a fine building, beautiful proſpect, or any curious production of nature or of art, is not only a very deſirable and elegant accompliſhment, but in the higheſt degree entertaining. To treaſure up whatever may occur in our travels, either for future uſe or to illuſtrate converſation, to repreſent the deeds of the great of former ages, to preſerve the features of our moſt valued friends, has made this art not only one of the higheſt embelliſhments of our nature, but the delight of all ages. The greateſt writers have united to praiſe, and empires to encourage it. It has been in the higheſt degree morally uſeful; and, where it has flouriſhed, conferred honour on the country. In fact, ſociety could not ſuſtain a more ſevere loſs than in being deprived of it; as many comforts, and all thoſe elegancies that adorn the preſent ſtate of our being, muſt depart with it.

What has been the fate of thoſe people whoſe lawgivers forbid the practice of one part of the elegant arts? It appears they well knew, that where art reſides, wiſdom will ever be of the party; and dreaded the downfall of opinions built on a falſe baſe.

Wiſdom is power, and power is what preſerves a nation: hence thoſe who ſhut the door againſt knowledge are wilfully ſeeking their own deſtruction: ſuch is precifely the preſent ſtate of the Turkiſh empire.

> Ye gods! what juſtice rules the ball!
> Freedom and arts together fall:
> Fools grant whate'er ambition craves!
> And men, once ignorant, are ſlaves.
>
> POPE.

What was the fate of Crete, that was ſo renowned for her wiſdom, valour, and laws? How did ſhe ſink under the tyranny and oppreſſion of Rome? With their freedom departed their arts, their ſciences, their valour, and their virtues. With the loſs of liberty we loſe all the ardour nature has furniſhed us with to ſtrengthen and ſupport the flame of genius and the ardent glow of valour: without it we become deſtitute of vigorous reſolution, and ſink below the natural virtue and dignity of our ſpecies.

Drawing may be ſaid to poſſeſs a divine virtue in its creative power, and to be a perpetual miracle, as it preſerves the images of diſtant objects, and the likeneſs of thoſe we love.

Without riſking our lives on the boiſterous ocean, we may enjoy at home, in a ſmall book, repreſentations of the fineſt productions of nature and art ſituate in the remoteſt regions of the world.

The wealth of a ſtate, and the degree of civilization of its inhabitants, are ſhown in the perfection of the elegant arts; no country ever flouriſhed without them.

To ſpeak of the power of drawing in a very limited point of view: without it we could not have maps and charts; without them we could not navigate; and without navigation we could not poſſeſs the advantages of commerce. Its application to ſhip-building muſt be obvious, as every part is made to a ſcale. As a mere

power of imitation, it unqueſtionably ſets man at the head of creation, no other animal having made even the attempt.

The arts have not only an influence on our manners, but paſſions, and, taken in a national point of view, are highly uſeful. The pictures repreſenting gallant actions or noble achievements rouſe and ſtimulate to acts of heroiſm and public ſpirit; while thoſe of a more elegant turn exhibit examples of graceful addreſs, and incline the mind to acts of beneficence and virtue.

However much we may lament that hiſtorical painting is not ſufficiently encouraged, yet we muſt diſſent from thoſe who ſupport the old but erroneous opinion, that our love of portrait-painting ariſes from a national vanity. This ridiculous idea has been bandied about, both by foreigner and native, till many who take up with opinions without examining them have believed it true. We boldly aſſert, on the contrary, that it is national virtue that gives it birth, and a deſire the moſt rational, that of preſerving the images of thoſe we love and delight in, conſtantly before our eyes. It argues great national beneficence and goodneſs of heart. We may in ſome meaſure judge of the diſpoſition of the maſter of a houſe from the number of portraits he poſſeſſes; they cannot be likeneſſes of his enemies. Hence his choice muſt be founded on love, and not, as the ancients' was, on pride and vanity. The portrait-painter therefore becomes morally uſeful by increaſing that ſocial tie that binds ſociety together, in keeping before our eyes the images of departed worth or exiſting merit. It is only thoſe who neither love nor are beloved, that have no need of the portrait-painter.

Among the number of our own national advantages, and which ſome may think ſuperior to all others, we may obſerve that the excellence of our artiſts has turned the balance of trade in our favour. For whereas we formerly imported great quantities of prints, we now ſupply all Europe, and import very few. Even for the decoration of our books we were formerly obliged to apply to ſtrangers: but Heath has added a taſte to that department of art unknown to former engravers in the hiſtorical line. Among the topographical publications, thoſe prints that accompany the 'Beauties of England and Wales' muſt be highly intereſting for taſte and beauty.

In the beginning of the laſt century, the writers on the continent amuſed themſelves in endeavouring to aſſign a cauſe for the dulneſs of us iſlanders in not having produced one hiſtorical painter. Our northern latitude being involved in fogs, was among the reaſons aſſigned: but the cauſe of ſuch abſurd enquiries has ceaſed, and the mental capacity of Britons no one will now dare to queſtion.

The conſequence of our nation and the arts appear to have advanced together. The firſt is evinced in our colonial poſſeſſions; and if we go back to thet ime of Henry VIII, we ſhall eaſily diſcover the ſtate of commerce and the comfortleſs ſituation of ſociety compared with the preſent. Hollinſhed obſerves that chimneys were a novelty, as were pewter ornaments for the table. Straw formed the bed, and a good hard block of wood the pillow. Then was the dawn of the arts. Since which time they have been advancing, and are now, thank God! matured into a glorious midday, under the auſpices of his preſent majeſty.

It is impoſſible to ſpeak of the arts without expreſſing our gratitude toward their great patron; and were his name to flouriſh in no other way, that of George III, will be ſacred to poſterity with that of Leo, Julius, and all ſuch as have a claim on eternity, as their protectors. His majeſty has done for the arts what no monarch of this nation ever did before: he has given, by his patronage, a turn to the national taſte highly beneficial to the profeſſion, which the public are

bound to ſupport by a liberal and fair encouragement. With reſpect to the mere act of buying, we are bound to conſider his majeſty in the light of a private gentleman, who regulates his expenditure according to his income: and we ought to thank God it is ſo.

Holbein had not taſte enough to change the groteſque faſhions of the court of Henry VIII. He brought about a revolution in architecture; but he introduced a mungrel ſtyle, inferior to the gothic of that period. Zuccaro was in England in the time of Elizabeth; and during that long reign we find little improvement in architecture, dreſs, or in the general circle of elegancies. It was a court of intrigue and vanity. In the reign of James I, Van Somer and Cornelius Janſon paved the way for Van Dyck —an epoch of taſte: but this appears to have been confined to the court and a few noble collectors; and the troubles of Charles his ſucceſſor prevented his giving them a more general influence. His reign ſtands high in the hiſtory of architecture, from having produced Inigo Jones. Under Lely taſte ſunk into Indian gowns and flowing perukes; till faſhion became a monſter in the time of Kneller, and appeared in buckram coats, ſquare-toed ſhoes, and diſproportioned head-dreſſes in the ladies. This ſtyle of dreſs prevailed till within theſe few years, when good ſenſe and a more juſt taſte broke through the buckram and whalebone, and produced the preſent eaſy and elegant mode of attire; which may be ſaid to mark a point of national excellence. Reynolds contributed much to this change: his whole life was a ſtruggle with the hydra faſhion, as his works evince.

The above ſtatement will be found not to apply only to the article of dreſs, but to extend to every department. Let us, for inſtance, from the period of Henry VIII, examine ſhip-building, civil architecture, our furniture, plate, &c. and we ſhall find them to have nearly improved together, or to have fluctuated as the taſte for *deſſin* prevailed, till the patronage beſtowed by his preſent majeſty, by exciting a general love for the arts, improved the national taſte to its preſent great and highly reſpectable ſtate.

Before we diſmiſs the preſent eſſay, we ſhall endeavour to point out ſome of the advantages that reſult from the practice of drawing, to thoſe who do not make a profeſſion of it. Many muſt be obvious from the former part of this paper. To every gentleman who travels, it is abſolutely neceſſary; for, independently of its teaching him to ſee accurately, the curious and ever-reſtleſs eye of the artiſt comprehends more at one view than the common obſerver will notice in an age. The volume of nature is laid open to him; his attention is directed to the vaſt and minute; men and manners are not concealed from his view, and his imagination clings to perfection with ineffable delight.

It is not too much to ſay, that drawing opens the mind more than years devoted to the acquiring of languages, or the mere learning of words: it teaches to think. The artiſt is a true logician: not content with producing effects, he is ever enquiring after cauſes founded on a viſible demonſtration, to exhibit them in his works.

We muſt not rank it among the leaſt of the advantages reſulting from the practice of the arts, that it enures the reflecting mind to the moſt enticing ſort of logic. The practice of reaſoning upon objects in themſelves agreeable tends to produce ſuch a habit, and habit ſtrengthens the reaſoning faculties. Beſides, while the mind is engaged in obtaining knowledge, we eſcape the inſipidity and indifference connected with the tedioufneſs of inactivity. Hope attends labour; a bleſſing unknown to thoſe who live lazily on the toils of others. The ſenſualiſt imagines he enjoys the world becauſe he eats and drinks, and runs about upon it; but to enjoy it truly, is to be ſenſible of its greatneſs and beauty.

Independently of keeping the mind employed, the arts contribute to harmonize the temper; and the power of drawing brings with it ſo much mental enjoyment, that youth, in order to be occupied, is not tempted to precipitate into the ruinous and deſtructive vices of gaming and drinking. It defends us in the meridian of life from the wild ſchemes of ambition, and in old age it becomes a ſure ſhield againſt avarice. Shenſtone obſerves, 'Wherever there is a want of taſte, we generally obſerve a love of money and cunning.'

The influence it has on our moral conduct is, perhaps, one of the greateſt recommendations for the ſtudy of the arts. No one can meditate on the order obſervable in nature, and not reduce his conduct to a ſimilar ſtandard of regularity. To have a juſt reliſh for what is elegant and proper in painting, ſculpture, or architecture, muſt be a fine preparation for true notions relative to character and behaviour. Should ſuch a one be overpowered by paſſion, or ſwerve from his duty, we need not fear but he will return on the firſt reflection, and with a redoubled reſolution not to err a ſecond time: for he cannot but obſerve, that the well-being of nature, as well as of the individual, depends on regularity and order; and that a diſregard of the ſocial virtues will ever be accompanied with ſhame and remorſe. Paſſion is a whirlwind, that ſhakes the human frame, as the convulſions of an earthquake diſorder that of nature.

Every Briton that travels ſhould propoſe to himſelf pleaſure and advantage, and his enquiry ſhould enable him to add to the national ſtock of knowledge; for it cannot be ſaid that he travels to enjoy the advantage of a better government, or becauſe other nations have a greater commerce. Hence, then, it muſt be for arts and learning. And how is he to become acquainted with the former without a knowledge in painting, ſculpture, and architecture, any more than he could with the latter, without a knowledge in the languages of the countries he may have occaſion to paſs through? Lord Bacon ſays: 'Travel, in the younger ſort, is a part of education; in the elder, a part of experience. He that travelleth into a country before he hath ſome entrance into the language, goeth to ſchool and not to travel.' The ſame may be ſaid of thoſe who travel before they have obtained a knowledge of the polite arts. How many noble works of architecture did lord Burlington bequeath to this country! They remain monuments of national taſte, highly honourable to his memory. Let us be permitted to mention the honour the arts at preſent derive from the maſterly productions of the earl of Aylesford, ſir G. Beaumont, ſir R. Hoare, W. Scope, eſq. of Caſtle-comb; captain Lewis, of the royal navy; captain Mordaunt, and many others, whoſe works will ever rank among the firſt productions of the pencil. Lord Warwick is ſaid to poſſeſs the true poetic ſpirit for compoſing heroic landſcape. While we are recommending to gentlemen to learn to draw, it muſt not be underſtood that we wiſh to deprive the ladies of the pleaſure and advantage that muſt reſult from their practiſing an art that ſtands, perhaps, before all others for improving our taſte, particularly in ſuch things as are connected with decoration.

Though we recommend learning to draw thus generally, we muſt ſay that it requires the utmoſt caution in the choice of a maſter; for, ſhould his abilities be confined, or his taſte depraved, there is great danger of the poiſon being conveyed to the pupil: and if, in the end, his better underſtanding riſe ſuperior to the evil, he will, unfortunately, have much to unlearn. Above all, if he be arrived at an age to diſcriminate, objects worthy attention ſhould be ſet as examples of imitation; he ſhould not be amuſed and his time waſted with gew-gaws and traſh beneath the dignity and attention of rational beings.

Every one is acquainted with the progreſs of what may be termed common or ſchool education. The maſters begin teaching the letters, and then proceed to ſyllables, which are joined into ſentences; but the ultimate end is, compoſing themes to call forth the power of invention, and convey a more exquiſite idea of the language. Exactly ſo ſhould be the progreſs in teaching drawing. If the knowledge to be obtained be the human figure, we begin with parts; as eyes, noſes, heads, hands, &c. which is the A B C. This, of courſe, leads to the whole figure, which may be compared to ſpelling; that naturally conducts to the round, or drawing from plaiſter caſts; then from the life; and ultimately to compoſition. Should landſcape be the purſuit, the progreſs is preciſely the ſame. We begin with parts or ſingle objects; as trees, bridges, cottages, caſtles, &c. Here again is the alphabet. This we too quit to copy wholes, or a combination of objects; and in the end we apply to nature, which ſets us free from our maſter. Then we muſt improve by our own activity; and, like the bee, cull the honey from every flower. As much of our ſucceſs depends on the abilities of the maſter, the greateſt care ſhould be obſerved in the choice. He is but as a crutch to the lame; but we ought to make ourſelves ſure it is ſound, and without flaw or ſhake; that is, as far as our judgment will permit, or the opinion of friends direct.

He who aſpires to a knowledge in the fine arts can only hope to ſucceed by turning his attention to the ſenſitive part of nature, particularly by an inquiry after ſuch objects as are naturally agreeable, or the contrary: alſo ſuch as are grand or mean, proper or improper. This is the only foundation of a juſt and rational taſte, and, like morals, may be cultivated to a high degree of refinement. The fine arts, where the feelings only are concerned, will pleaſe, from their novelty, in the prime of life; but the delight will ceaſe in a more advanced period, when the fervour of the imagination goes off. On the contrary, where we are governed by juſt principles and a thorough knowledge, they will afford ſcope for fancy as well as judgment, they will grow into a favourite entertainment, and their vigour will prevail as ſtrong in the evening as in the morning of life. This only can make the arts truly delightful. It is not a few technical phraſes, picked up from profeſſional men, which may enable one to babble like a parrot, that can at any time pleaſe or be pleaſing. Science is a coy lady, and will not grant her favours without being long courted. But, ſhould we aſpire to no higher character than that of the mere critic, a ſmall ſtock of information will ſuffice; and practice will encreaſe confidence where there is nothing to loſe. Criticiſm is a lady of eaſy acceſs: the want of meaning ſhe ſupplies with words; and the want of knowledge is recompenſed with cunning. She flatters all; and thoſe whom nature has made weak, or idleneſs keeps ignorant, may feed their vanity at her ſhrine.

THE SICK WIDOW: A TALE.

A PERSONAGE of the higheſt rank, paſſing alone one morning early, dreſſed as a private gentleman, through a ſuburb of Vienna, was accoſted by a youth of about twelve years of age, who with a dejected countenance, and eyes full of tears, begged he would afford him ſome relief. The genteel air of the youth, his regular demeanour, the bluſhes which overſpread his face, the tears ſwimming in his eyes, and his faultering voice, made a ſtrong impreſſion on the mind of this gentleman.—You do not ſeem, ſaid he to the youth, to be born to beg your bread: what conſtrains you to do it now? Sir, replied the youth, with a ſigh, and dropping

a few tears, I was not born in ſuch a wretched ſtate: the misfortunes of my father, and the diſtreſſed ſituation of my mother, force me to it. And who is your father? replied the gentleman. He was a merchant, ſir, who had acquired much credit, and was beginning to make his fortune, when the failure of one of his correſpondents entirely ruined him. To our great misfortune he did not ſurvive this calamity, for in a month after, he died broken-hearted. My mother, a younger brother, and myſelf, remained, reduced to want. I found an aſylum in the houſe of one of my father's friends: my mother has endeavoured till now to maintain herſelf and my younger brother, by working at her needle; but laſt night ſhe was taken ſeriouſly ill, and I fear for her life. I am deſtitute of every thing, and know not how to obtain the aſſiſtance ſhe ſtands ſo much in need of. Unaccuſtomed to beg, I dare not preſent myſelf to thoſe who know me. You, ſir, are a ſtranger; before you I have dared to conquer the ſhame I feel. Pray, ſir! have pity on my unfortunate mother; enable me to procure the aſſiſtance her diſtreſſes require.

When he had done ſpeaking, he burſt into a flood of tears, the gentleman was touched to the heart.—Does your mother live far from here? Sir, replied the youth, ſhe lives at the laſt houſe in this ſtreet, on the left hand ſide, on the third floor.—Has any phyſician been to ſee her yet?—I was juſt going to look for one, ſir; but know not how to recompenſe his trouble, nor how to provide what he may preſcribe. The unknown gentleman took out of his purſe a few florins, and giving them to him, deſired him to run immediately for a phyſician, and procure ſome aſſiſtance for his mother. The youth, with the ſimple, yet energetic expreſſions of a grateful heart, returned him his moſt ſincere thanks, and flew away.

The unknown perſonage, obſerving that the youth went another way, determined to go and ſee the ſick widow himſelf. When he had aſcended the ſtairs, he entered a ſmall room, which was both poorly and ſcantily furniſhed: a crazy table, an old cheſt of drawers, a bed where the infirm woman laid, and another ſmall bed, were all its contents. The poor woman was in the greateſt ſtate of dejection, and her little ſon, melting in tears, was at the foot of her bed. She was trying to comfort him: but alas! poor woman! ſhe ſtood too much in need of comfort herſelf. The gentleman, moved with pity, deſired her to take courage, and began to queſtion her as a phyſician, reſpecting her illneſs. She gave him a concile account of it; then with a ſigh, and ſhedding tears, ah, ſir! my illneſs proceeds from ſo great a cauſe that no medical ſkill can remedy it. I am a mother, and the unfortunate mother of children, who are alſo unhappy. My diſtreſſes, and thoſe of my children, have wounded my heart too deeply. Death alone can terminate my evils; but yet I tremble at the thoughts of the miſery to which my poor children will be expoſed. Here her tears redoubled. She related her misfortunes, which the ſuppoſed phyſician diſſembled knowing before, and this drew freſh tears from his eyes. At laſt,—come, ſaid he, do not deſpair; heaven will not neglect you: I pity your misfortunes. But heaven is provident: you will not be forgotten. Think only of preſerving a life which is ſo precious to your children. Have you got a piece of paper to write a preſcription upon? She tore a leaf from a copy-book, in which her younger ſon, about ſeven years of age, learned to write. When the unknown gentleman had done writing, this remedy, ſaid he, will begin to relieve you; and if needful we ſhall try a better one: therefore I hope you will ſoon be well. He then left the writing on the table, and went away. Immediately after, the elder ſon returned. My dear mother, ſaid he, be of good heart. Heaven pities us.

See what a gentleman has generouſly given me this morning: this will be enough to laſt you ſeveral days. I have likewiſe been for a phyſician, and he will come in a few minutes. Quiet your ſorrows, and comfort your mind. Ah! my ſon, ſaid the mother, come here, let me embrace you. Heaven favours your innocence: may heaven protect it long! A phyſician, whom I do not know, has been here, and is juſt gone; ſee his preſcription on the table; go, and fetch me what he has ordered.

The ſon takes the paper, peruſes it, then cries out with the utmoſt aſtoniſhment;—he reads it again, then exclaims, oh! mother! what can this be? The mother aſtoniſhed, and in ſuſpence, takes it from his hand, and reading it with impatience... Heaven! ... the emperor! At theſe words the paper fell from her hand, her voice failed, and ſhe fainted away. The ſuppoſed preſcription was an order of the auguſt Joſeph II, by which he granted her a penſion out of his privy purſe. The real phyſician came in opportunely, to recal the mother from the ſwoon that ſurpriſe had thrown her into. Proper remedies in a ſhort time cured her illneſs, which was chiefly cauſed by affliction preying upon her mind. Thus the beneficent monarch, loaded with praiſes and bleſſings, had the pleaſure of reſtoring health and life to a worthy but an unfortunate woman; and of procuring happineſs to an honeſt family, cruelly perſecuted by fortune.

ON THE DIFFERENT RACES OF THE HUMAN SPECIES.

[By L. de Grandpre, an Officer in the French Army.]

ALL men are indiſputably of one ſpecies, as they can all procreate together; but the races are viſibly different. I have obſerved four diſtinct ones, which ſubdivide into ſeveral branches.

The firſt race is that of Europe and Aſia; for it appears to be demonſtrated that the origin is the ſame, whatever be the colour which varies it. This colour becomes deeper in proportion as it approaches the equator, which to me is a proof, that it is owing to the climate. I will admit the black network found by anatomiſts between the ſkin and the epidermis of a Negro; I will even admit, that the ſame particularity is alſo met with in a Black of Aſia, that is, in an Indian of the low caſt; for it cannot belong to the race of the Bramins, whoſe colour is a pale yellow, a little leſs dark than that of the Mulattos, and of a freſher hue.

But even allowing, that this network is found in an Indian, I ſhould not the leſs be inclined to conclude, that the climate had alone produced it, and that by a higher latitude it would be diſperſed in a few generations, even without intercourſe with the whites. The Blacks, moreover, I mean thoſe that are abſolutely ſo, are not very numerous in Aſia. Few are found except in the peninſula of India, at Pegu, and in the iſlands; for as ſoon as we reach the latitude of twenty degrees, the ſpecies begin to aſſume a clearer teint. In other reſpects, the features are the ſame as ours. The leading ones are moderately thick lips, protuberant noſe, long eyes, ſoft long hair, and a beard.

This race in Europe takes three very diſtinct ſhades, that of the eaſt, that of the weſt, and the Laplanders. The firſt have preſerved ſomething of the Greek countenance, which is not ſo much altered but it may be recogniſed. In Aſia, the principal ſhades are thoſe of the Whites, the Bramins the copper-coloured, the Blacks and the Chineſe. The moſt ſtriking features of the latter are, the noſe leſs protuberant, the eyes ſmall and placed obliquely. All theſe ſubdiviſions are, in my opinion, of one common origin; the climate alone has imprinted on them the difference by which they are characteriſed.

The ſecond race is that of Africa. This is perfectly diſtinct, and muſt have had a different origin. Its principal characters are generally a black complexion without poliſh, the noſe flat and broad, with little projection, round eyes, thick lips, and curling woolly hair and beard. There has been only one ſub-diviſion of this race hitherto diſcovered, which is that of the Hottentots, who are of a colour leſs deep, and who have individuals among them inclining in ſome degree to a copper-colour; but in other reſpects the characteriſtics are the ſame. The curly wool, in particular, appears to be the principal attribute of the African race. A celebrated writer of our own time has aſſerted, that the cradle of the human race was in the flat part of Tartary. I ſhall not conteſt this origin of the Europeans and Aſiatics, for I am perſuaded they have ſprung from a common ſtock; but I cannot ſo readily believe, that Africa owes its population to the ſame ſource. The iſthmus of Suez has viſibly ſerved as a bed for the ſea, in times when Africa could not have been unpeopled. That great iſland muſt have had a race peculiar to itſelf in ages when navigation was too little known for us to ſuppoſe, that men could have been diſperſed over the globe by means of their ſhips. We will admit, with ſome authors, that the primitive inhabitants were enabled to deſcend from Caucaſus, and ſpread themſelves over the plains in proportion as they were left dry. But we have no reaſon to refuſe a ſimilar means of population to Africa, who might alſo have had her Caucaſus, whence the ſource of the African race derived its birth. We are not ſufficiently acquainted with that part of the world to form ſolid conjectures reſpecting it, but are obliged to confine our obſervations to the race of men that inhabit it. This race is certainly different from ours. The origin cannot poſſibly be the ſame: to prove it ſo, it would be neceſſary that an African family, tranſported into Europe, ſhould aſſume, without mixing with the race of Europe, European features, that the hair ſhould become ſtraight, &c.; and ſo of a European family tranſported into Africa.

We do not find, however, that the hair of the Creoles of the Cape of Good Hope, whoſe families have lived three or four generations in the country, becomes changed into wool. This wool is ſo ſtrongly impreſſed on the African race, that even when they intermix with Europeans, it is the laſt characteriſtic which diſappears. It clings ſo cloſely to the race, it diſtinguiſhes them ſo perfectly from all others, that even in thirty-four degrees of latitude it loſes nothing of its force; it is ſtill the ſame wool. This peculiarity ſo completely belongs to Africa, that it confines itſelf within her limits, and does not paſs beyond them. The Spaniards, ſeparated by a ſtrait of only twenty-one miles, have long ſhining hair. The Arabs too, who border on Africa, who are merely divided by the ſtraits of Babelmandel, have in like manner all long hair. When the marks are ſo diſtinct, how is it poſſible not to acknowledge that the origin is different *?

* I know that Mr. Bruce ſays, Vol. I, page 172, that the Kennoufs, a people inhabiting the banks of the Nile, beyond the ſecond cataract of Nubia, have hair, not wool; but he did not inquire, whether the colony is indigenous, or whether it came from Aſia. All the country, as we know, is overrun with Arabs; and there is no reaſon for refuſing to believe that the Kennoufs are of Arabian origin; ſo that this fact, which the author's reputation does not permit us to doubt, proves nothing againſt my ſyſtem.

The ſame traveller aſſures us, page 342, that the inhabitants to the ſouthward of Cape Heli, between Yemen and the ſtates of the ſcherif of Mecca, have wool inſtead of hair. This alſo does not ſubvert what I have advanced: to overcome my opinion, individuals with woolly hair muſt be found all over the earth, intermingled with others that have long hair; but while I ſee them confined to a ſmall diſtinct colony, I conſi-

The third race is principally found toward Darien, but its individuals are much leſs numerous. Theſe are the Albinos, who are chiefly diſtinguiſhed by the dead whiteneſs of their ſkin, by flax inſtead of hair on their heads, and by little round eyes incapable of ſupporting the light of day.

It would not be eaſy to decide on the origin of theſe miſerable beings, to whom Nature has refuſed ſo much. She has endowed them, it is true, with the faculty of thinking and ſpeaking; but the latter quality is ſo imperfect among them, that it rather reſembles a murmur than an articulation: even at a ſhort diſtance the movement of their lips is all that can be perceived: no ſound reaches the ear, unleſs we are near enough to touch them.

As to their faculty of thinking, if we may judge from their indolent mode of life, reſulting perhaps from a ſenſe of their weakneſs, it is by no means profound: indeed, reflecting on ſuch actions of theirs with which we are acquainted, we are forced to admit, that they have no more reaſon than is barely ſufficient to enable them to avoid what is injurious.

This unhappy race, weak and defenceleſs, no longer conſiſts but of a few ſcattered individuals, eſcaped from wild beaſts and men, by whom they have been hunted. Some of them have arrived among us; and, if we were raſh enough to form a judgment of nature by ſuch ſpecimens, we muſt ſuppoſe, that ſhe had only thrown a few of this race vaguely on the globe, without permitting them to form a colony of their own: at leaſt, the utmoſt endeavours of travellers have never been able to diſcover one. A few of theſe wretched beings, of both ſexes, have been met with on the coaſt, where they appeared to live on fiſh, and have been ſuppoſed, unjuſtly perhaps, to poſſeſs ſcarcely more intellect than the oyſters which they tear from the rocks.

If this race of men was ever numerous, it has almoſt entirely diſappeared; for there now exiſts no more inſtances than is juſt ſufficient to preſerve the remembrance of it: it is, beſides, too little known for it to be determined, whether it has any ſubdiviſions, or even for us to ſay any thing poſitive reſpecting it.

It has been imagined, that the phyſical and moral ſtate of theſe beings was occaſioned by ſickneſs; ſome have even thought, that was the appearance of the diſorder itſelf: but theſe are merely conjectures; and we ought to conſider them as a diſtinct race, till we have acquired information that may do away all doubt on the ſubject.

The fourth race is that of America. A people, ſpreading under a ſky ſo varied as to comprehend all the zones, muſt be ſuppoſed to have numerous ſub-diviſions; and in reality they extend almoſt to infinity: but, with the exception of a few hordes of ſavages to the northward, they are principally diſtinguiſhed by having no beard.

This mark is as ſtriking and indelible as the wool of the Africans; and it appears to me as inconteſtably to prove, that their origin is different from ours

The newneſs of this continent does

der the circumſtance as a new proof in my favour, and infer, that they have a different origin from the inhabitants of the country in the midſt of whom they are encompaſſed. On the coaſt of Arabia we meet with Abyſſinians at every ſtep. Is the ineſtimable author I have mentioned ſure, that the canton of Cape Heli may not have given an aſylum to an emigration from Abyſſinia, either during the wars for the eſtabliſhment of Mahometaniſm, or before that period? His obſervations, though generally admirable, require perhaps ſometimes to be examined cloſely; for it is poſſible he may have relied on a bad compiler, for the care of putting his notes in order. Ought we not, for inſtance, to place in the rank of doubtful obſervations that which leads him to give 24° 45′ north as the latitude of Syenne, which is cloſe to the ſpot where Pliny and Strabo ſay the well was dug directly under the tropic?

not ſeem to me an undeniable proof, that its inhabitants came from what is called the old world: the plains alone have the appearance of being recently freed from the waters of the ocean; but there is nothing to induce us to believe, that the mountains ſhould have been ſubmerged when ours were dry. If the Pichincha and the Chimborazo bear evident marks of the reſidence of the ocean on their moſt elevated peaks, our Alps preſent the ſame teſtimonials; and to me it ſeems reaſonable to believe, that the mountains of America were the ſecret reſidence of the firſt individuals of the American race: as Caucaſus, perhaps Atlas, and other mountains, have been the birthplace of the different races which now people Eurode and Africa.

In a word, the hair and beard are, in my opinion, marks by which Nature has ſeparated the three grand diviſions of the inhabitants of the earth (for the Albinos are ſo few in number, that I can hardly conſider them with the others) the livery which ſhe has ordained them to wear is not to be effaced; it has ſubſiſted from their origin, and will be an eternal monument to atteſt the difference of the ſources whence they have derived their exiſtence.

A VIEW *of the* SCIENCES *connected with the* STUDY *of the* HUMAN FRAME.

[From 'A Popular View of the Structure and Economy of the Human Body.' By John Feitham.]

WHAT beauty, what ſimple magnificence adorns the face of nature! The earth is filled with inhabitants, of ſpecies almoſt infinitely diverſified, all ſuſceptible of enjoying, in a greater or leſs degree, what Providence is moſt ready to impart, namely, happineſs. Its ſurface is embelliſhed with a rich variety of objects, that pleaſe without cloying. Above it is ſpread a wide and beautiful canopy, in which the ſun moves with reſplendent majeſty, from whom the moon and planets borrow their milder rays, and where ten thouſand times ten thouſand far diſtant lights contribute to enliven and illuſtrate the variegated ſcene.

Man is evidently placed at the head of the inhabitants of this beauteous reſidence, and is conſtituted with appetites and paſſions qualified to receive the moſt delightful impreſſions from the objects that ſurround him—impreſſions which ſhould lead him to adore the goodneſs of the great firſt-cauſe and parent of all, and enable him to indulge the hope of more ſubſtantial bliſs in the maturer ages of his being.

Every moral duty may be conſcientiouſly performed without neglecting to pay due attention, at the ſame time, to the ordinary affairs of life, and occaſionally to its innocent amuſements; the charms of intellectual gratification, the ſplendor of the fine arts, and the innocent pleaſures of poliſhed ſociety. An attention to ſome art or ſcience, or being habitually devoted to ſome employment, uſeful or ornamental, has a wonderful effect in ſtrengthening the mind, and preſerving the very ſoul in a ſtate of health.

So may pleaſures reſult, indeed, from the acquiſition of uſeful or elegant knowledge, that the diſpoſition of thoſe who neglect the cultivation of their mental faculties is exceedingly to be lamented, and they muſt ever remain ſtrangers to the calm peace,' the 'comforts,' that wiſdom has to beſtow, who will not be found 'watching at the doors of her poſts!'

Not a few of the ſciences are connected together, by a concatenation of ſimilar effects—in particular, anatomy, botany, chemiſtry and the *materia medica*, to which may be added, different branches of natural hiſtory—ſciences, all of which are,

beſides, fraught with ſuch objects of inſtruction or amuſement, as ſhould induce every thinking man, if poſſible, to make them objects of his enquiry.

To deſcend to particulars—the ſtudy of anatomy may be very properly recommended as highly important to women, not only to enable them to take proper care of their own health, but to make them rational ſuperintendants of their infants, parents, and huſbands. Till of late years, women were kept in a ſtate of Turkiſh ignorance, as to the objects and means of intellectual improvement; every ſource and channel of acquiring knowledge was obſtructed, if not diſcountenanced, by faſhion. Books of ſcience were replete with a jargon of unintelligible terms, by which ignorance was often myſteriouſly and pompouſly veiled, and ſhielded from public contempt; but now, by a happy revolution in the public taſte and judgment, writers offer their diſcoveries to the public in diſtinct terms, which every body may underſtand; technical language is no longer allowed to ſupply the place of real knowledge; and the art of communicating inſtruction, has been carried to the greateſt perfection. This gradual change is all in favour of women. Many things which were formerly thought to be above their comprehenſion, or totally unſuited to their ſex, have now been found to be perfectly within the compaſs of their abilities, and admirably adapted to their peculiar offices and ſituations.

Among theſe congenial ſtudies, the natural hiſtory of our own ſpecies ought, unqueſtionably, to take the lead; it is a more intereſting ſubject, and preſents a more ample field for the ſpeculative and practical obſervations of genius, than the natural hiſtory of other animals, and much more inſects, ſpiders, butterflies, and cockle-ſhells.

Our happy, or at leaſt comfortable, ſituation in this world, is very much dependent on the civilization of our mental faculties; as this is attended to, the underſtanding becomes enlarged and improved, and on this every man depends for numerous advantages in the intercourſe of life; and hence his apprehenſion and other powers become competent to all the duties of ſociety, furniſhing men with the means their neceſſities require, of advancing their fortunes, and providing for their families, and giving juſtneſs of perception, and accuracy of judgment, in all the various demands of a reciprocal intercourſe.

On the cultivation of the mind every man depends for an adequate reliſh of his enjoyment; for theſe give him, according to his ſtation, a proper taſte or ſenſibility of happineſs; or, at leaſt, afford him a ſentimental reliſh of true pleaſure, which is in its nature innocent, and oppoſite to vice, and ſoften and refine his paſſions ſo as to enable him properly to regulate them. In ſhort, upon the due culture of the mind, every man depends for fixing a principle of virtue in his breaſt, (entwining it, as it were, with the fibres of his heart) and for giving his nature, originally made for virtuous uſe and enjoyment, that feeling which may, and ſhould, be impreſſed on all.

It is a very deſirable part of moral education, that ſuch a view be exhibited of the anatomy of the human frame as may be calculated to inſpire ſentiments of veneration and love for the ſupreme artificer; and it is a circumſtance peculiarly happy and deſirable, when the contemplative mind is enabled alternately to aſſociate with books, and ſociety, for enlarging the capabilities of the mind, and for furthering the chaſte improvements of intellect. Groſs, indeed, are all the objects of ſenſe compared with ſuch ſublime purſuits—purſuits which exalt, and really ennoble human nature, and which ſhould be ſedulouſly explored by every young obſerver. Zeal, an eager deſire for improvement, and an attentive inveſtigation, ſpeedily ſurmount little difficulties, and, perhaps, unfold abilities highly valuable to the poſſeſſor.

The ancients, eſpecially the Greeks, far excelled us in the finer arts of ſtatuary, architecture, and painting—the beautiful ſpecimens they have left ſufficiently teſtify for them—but in the ſalutary ſcience of medicine—in the inveſtigation of the properties, and uſes of plants and flowers—in chemiſtry, that deep reſearch into the properties and eſſences of matter, and of its laws and combinations, in theſe, as well as in anatomy, (and in the veterinary art) the moderns are, with reaſon, thought to claim the palm—the ancients, for any thing that now appears, could boaſt of nothing equal to us in theſe reſpects.

We perceive aſtronomy, in theſe latter times, unfolded and improved; and improving in its turn, geography and navigation. We may obſerve mechanics, multiplying the efforts of man, and reducing all nature, as it were, to ſubmiſſion. Machines diſengaging us from toil; and water and fire itſelf compelled to ſerve as drudges, in the proſecution of our labours. The teleſcope brings diſtant objects nearer to view, and unfolds to us planets unknown to our anceſtors. The microſcope opens a new province within her empire, and becomes as it were the bond which unites us to an immenſe portion of the creation.

Anatomy has withdrawn the veil from the face of humanity; it hath diſcovered an innumerable quantity of machines, all ſilently co-operating to celebrate the glory of the artiſt. This ſcience, at once terrible and uſeful, hath taught weapons, accuſtomed to deſtroy, the new art of preſerving it; and by tracing out a dark, but certain road, even in our entrails, hath enabled the operator to remedy thoſe diſorders which he could not ſee.

Chemiſtry (which may be conſidered as the anatomy of unorganiſed bodies, but which, with the power of dividing, can unite the power of combining and regenerating) has been carried in our times to a very high ſtate of comparative perfection; eſpecially ſince mankind have learned how to extend its uſe throughout every department of the arts, and to render it peculiarly ſubſervient to medicine.* It was reſerved for Deſcartes to diſcover the laws of dioptrics; and to Newton, the laws of optics; another great and magnificent diſcovery has been made in our times, and that is electricity; the terrific effects of which have placed mankind on an equality with the far-famed gods of antiquity; while Franklin, like another Prometheus, was emboldened to ſteal the celeſtial fire, and acquired the art of rendering it docile to mechanical laws.

A cloſe attention to the powers of nature, alſo, produced the microſcope, which gives us an inſight into the minute, but no leſs wonderful works of God, in the creation around us; unfolding the admirable ſtructure of plants and animals, and diſplaying to us the exquiſite texture of their conſtituent parts. By means of theſe inſtruments, the bounds of human knowledge have been amaſingly extended, and by the ſame helps new and exhauſtleſs ſources of information and pleaſure are continually open to us; ſo that a perſon who is poſſeſſed of theſe proper inſtruments, and who has a taſte for the right uſe of them, can never want copious objects of rational entertainment.

Franklin, who created a philoſophical light and energy in the weſtern hemiſphere, unknown before his time, happily reduced ſcience to practical uſes. His countryman, count Rumford, adopted the ſame principles; and thoſe ample views, which his great archetype ſuggeſted, he has explained, enlarged, and confirmed; and, with a facility of elucidation, rendered familiar to the artizan and mechanic; and thus, while he inſtructed philoſophers in ſcience, he has rendered the uſeful arts ſubſervient to public benefit, and domeſtic comforts.

* I do not heſitate to pronounce, (ſays Fourcroy) that modern chemiſtry has done more in twenty years, for medicine, than all the united labours of preceding ages.

Thus has ſcience been familiarly adapted to the purpoſes of common life and domeſtic economy; to blend whoſe object and uſes ſtill more intimately, the royal inſtitution was eſtabliſhed in 1794; an eſtabliſhment that will reflect eternal luſtre on its founders. Chemiſtry has, by its analyſis of the hidden properties of air, been enabled to introduce a new mode of rational practice in the medical application of vital and other airs, which, when conveyed into the ſyſtem externally, or internally, by the lungs or ſtomach, have been often productive (according to highly reſpectable teſtimonies) of the moſt ſalutary effects in diſorders of the moſt pernicious nature.*

The principles of that newly diſcovered proceſs, called galvanism, and the ſucceſsful operation of the metallic tractors, deſerve attention alſo; at leaſt a candid inveſtigation ſhould precede their adoption, or rejection. The very ſingular diſcovery of balloons, and the uſeful art of conveying intelligence by telegraphs alſo, are reſpectable monuments of modern genius, and concur to place it in no mean point of view.—Cabinets and muſeums have been opened as ſources of an intellectual treat for every mind; and, in ſhort, hiſtory, poetry, muſic, &c. are cultivated with a degree of ardour and ſucceſs that challenges our admiration. and may be almoſt ſaid to rival antiquity. To the high honour of the preſent day, the progreſs of ſcience and medical reſearch is aſſociated with the extenſion and propagation of the genuine feelings of chriſtian philanthrophy; not content with arreſting the baneful dominion of diſeaſe, by the moſt judicious applications of art, it boldly attempts to extirpate diſorders, hitherto the moſt fatal and moſt ſubverſive of public and domeſtic happineſs. Such are thoſe ſalutary and beneficent plans formed at Cheſter, Mancheſter, and recently alſo in London, for the prevention of the progreſs of contagious fever. And it is a curious and intereſting fact, that in diſtricts where its havock was previouſly unbounded, contagious diſeaſe is now nearly annihilated; in ſhort, the ſucceſs of theſe inſtitutions has been truly aſtoniſhing, and forms a moſt delightful epoch in the annals of humanity, affording, at the ſame time, a very conſpicuous example of what active and intelligent benevolence can accompliſh. Theſe ſocieties have been attended with many other advantages, beſide the diminution of general morality, in ſecuring the domeſtic comfort, and well-being of the poor.

The pleaſing and ſcientific knowledge of botany and chemiſtry has thrown a new luſtre on the art of medicine, as well as added to its utilities. Botany is become a faſhionable ſtudy, and will, doubtleſs, continue to increaſe in uſefulneſs, Science too has been inliſted under the banners of an elegant imagination, and the irreſiſtible charms of poetical genius.

Chemiſtry will naturally follow the progreſs of botany; it is a ſcience peculiarly adapted to women—ſuited to their talents, to their character, and to their ſituation. Chemiſtry is not a ſcience of parade, it affords proper

* The pneumatic doctrine of phyſic has met with great patronage in England as well as abroad; and in Madrid a pneumatic hoſpital has been lately eſtabliſhed.

The vital, or oxigene air, properly diluted with common air, promotes inſenſible perſpiration, aids digeſtion, exhilarates the ſpirits, and relieves difficult reſpiration, and is found of the higheſt advantage in moſt nervous caſes. Azotic air abates inflammation, and is the only remedy, with the hydrogene air, that is found capable of arreſting the progreſs of conſumption. And carbonic acid air is the moſt powerful antiſeptic.

Rev. Mr. Townſend.

The gazeous oxyd of azote may be conſidered (ſays Dr. Beddoes) as a more powerful form of oxygen gas.

Hydrocarbonate weakens the ſtroke of the pulſe, occaſions vertigo, and ſometimes excites naufea; diſpoſes to ſleep, abates cough, and eaſes the reſpiration in ſome aſthmatic affections; in hemoptoe it effects a ſpeedy and pleaſant cure.—*Dr. Withering.*

ſubjects of occupation, and teems with infinite variety; it demands no bodily ſtrength, it can be purſued in retirement, and applies itſelf immediately to uſeful and domeſtic purpoſes.

Hippocrates, the Greek phyſician, (who lived three hundred years before our Saviour) was a total ſtranger to the ſcience of chemiſtry. The Egyptians, however, were famed, in high antiquity, for medical knowledge. The Greeks, as uſual, improved upon them, and carried to great perfection the art of compounding of ſimples. The writings of Hippocrates give a pretty accurate idea of the ſtate of phyſical ſcience, as it then exiſted among the Greeks. The Coan ſage doubtleſs had a deep inſight into nature, but his preſcriptions, to the modern phyſician, appear ſtrangely complicated.

The diſcovery of the Eaſt Indies, and the weſtern world, has brought to light ſeveral valuable ſimples, to which all the herbs of Hippocrates muſt yield.—A long period intervened between that celebrated naturaliſt and Galen, whoſe labours, in many reſpects, are not to be compared with thoſe of the moderns. The Roman phyſician Celſus, who lived in the reign of Tiberius, appears not to have practiſed phyſic profeſſionally, but he ſtudied it as a philoſopher, and deſcanted with conſiderable reputation on the art. That medicine never arrived at any great eminence among the ancients is little to be wondered at, if it be true, that they paid little reſpect to profeſſional men. Among the Romans, the practice of phyſic is ſaid to have been almoſt entirely in the hands of ſlaves. During the reign of Auguſtus, the moſt reſpectable phyſician we read of was Antonius Muſa. The Roman empire could boaſt no phyſician of tranſcendent abilities—no ſuch ſuper-eminent diſplay of talents, of judgment, of ſkill, and of experience, as modern Europe has produced within a very recent period. In the arts of ſurgery and anatomy, the ancients could not enter into competition with us. They knew not how to dreſs a freſh wound properly; to which, indeed, the loſs of ſuch numbers after a battle muſt be attributed. Their want of ſkill, in the treatment of wounds, was owing to their ignorance of anatomy; without an accurate knowledge of which no operations can be directed with ſucceſs. The early practice of ſacrificing animals to the deity, and likewiſe that of killing them for food, muſt, however, have afforded the ancients an opportunity of acquiring ſome knowledge of the internal parts; and battles, and accidents, could not fail to give them further opportunities of examining the human ſtructure. The Egyptians learned from the Chaldeans the art of embalming the body, to preſerve it; a mode which is ſtill practiſed on deceaſed ſovereigns, when the internal viſcera, being firſt taken out, the cavity is repleniſhed with proper preſervatives.* But the ancients appear not to have availed themſelves with ſkill and ſagacity of ſuch occurrences as might have extended their knowledge in anatomy or medicine.

It was not until the flowing in of riches, and its attendant, the luxury of the table, had introduced diſeaſes among the Romans, that the art of phyſic, for which they had before expreſſed ſo little veneration, began to appear neceſſary to them; for, ac-

* The practice of embalming was originally founded on a prevailing opinion, that after a lapſe of a certain number of years the ſoul ſhould be reunited to the body. Whether ſuch practice could really have any ſalutary influence on the morals of the Egyptians, by keeping in remembrance the virtues of their anceſtors, (as ſome have imagined) is a matter not eaſy at preſent to determine.

Bodies by embalming, have been tolerably well preſerved more than two thouſand years. In the breaſt of one of thoſe corpſes, or mummies, a branch of roſemary was found, ſcarcely dried. This art has only been known in Europe during the latter ages. Formerly it was cuſtomary to make deep inciſions in the body, then to ſalt it, and, laſtly, to encloſe it in a tanned ox's hide.

cording to ſome authors, they had been long unwilling to admit it; and, from ſuperſtitious, or other motives, tolerated it only in the time of the plague. They conſidered it, perhaps, as a ſuperfluous art. In the five hundred and thirty fifth year from the building of the city, certain phyſicians came from Greece to Rome, but it does not appear that they had any fixed eſtabliſhment there until about the year ſix hundred. Theſe phyſicians compounded medicines, and performed operations. As long as the Romans led hardy, frugal, and laborious lives, they diſpenſed with the aid of phyſicians, without, it ſhould ſeem, having been the worſe in conſequence.—Had the Greeks been acquainted with anatomy, we may well preſume, that Hippocrates would not have been ſilent on the ſubject. The Grecian phyſicians, however, certainly firſt paved the way to the culture of medical knowledge; but Hippocrates is believed to be the firſt who united anatomy to phyſic, as he doubtleſs diſplays more knowledge of the art in his works than any that preceded him. It is, however, ſuggeſted by ſome writers, that he never diſſected animals; and that the diſſection of bodies was not ſo much as attempted in his days. The following anecdote tends to confirm the probability of ſuch a ſuppoſition: Democritus, the philoſopher of Abdera, while diſſecting a brute, was ſurpriſed in the very act by Hippocrates, who expreſſed great aſtoniſhment that his friend could perpetrate ſo foul an action, it being then conſidered as a contempt of God's works; and added, that it was fortunate no other perſon witneſſed his impiety. This is the firſt diſſection on record. The Greeks, then, we may infer by analogy, would ſcarcely have preſumed to have diſſected the bodies of men; nay, even in the preſent enlightened age, a conſiderable degree of prejudice prevails on this ſubject, tending to intercept the progreſs of anatomical improvements. The feelings of delicacy and ſenſibility ſtart at the idea of being diſembowelled, and ſhrink ſtill more at the thoughts of diſſection. The law itſelf ſeems to ſimpathize with our tender emotions, and permits, as prey for the ſurgeon, only thoſe, whoſe bodies have been exhibited on the ſcaffold for their crimes, with every mark of public infamy. In Galen's time (about the end of the ſecond century), we do not find that anatomy was practiſed from any thing that now appears. The Romans even conſidered it as unlawful, or impious, to behold the human bowels; Tiberius was allowed to touch the dead body of Auguſtus, the firſt emperor of Rome, and to whom he ſucceeded; but it was under the impreſſion of this idea, that what would be wrong in another, was no crime in him.

In the ages following, Tertullian and St. Auguſtine, (fathers of the Latin church) and likewiſe Pope Boniface, endeavoured to ſuppreſs the ſtudy of anatomy—indeed, a general prejudice ſeems to have prevailed againſt diſſection, even until the ſixteenth century.

The emperor Charles v, ordered a conſultation of divines, to determine whether it was lawful, in point of conſcience, to diſſect dead bodies; and in Muſcovy, till latterly, the ſcience itſelf, and the uſe of ſkeletons, were forbidden by law.

But the prejudice againſt diſſection ſeems gradually wearing away. We know many private families (and mention it to their credit) who have permitted their neareſt departed relatives to be opened, for the advancement of medical knowledge, and conſequent future benefit of the living: theſe laudable examples cannot be too often followed.

From this curſory review of the infant ſtate of anatomy, we recur to its maturer ſtate at the preſent day, when ſo great is the alteration, that an eager thirſt for its knowledge overleaps the barriers even of ſtrict law, and its votaries will at every riſk procure for inſtruction daily, bodies of

every age; if, on the one hand, we accuſe the ancients of being culpably negligent and inattentive, in not venturing to inſpect dead animals—on the other ſide, we may lament and condemn the unfeeling keen curioſity of modern times, that opens the bodies of various animals, even when alive, to ſatisfy its philoſophic thirſt

Although we are convinced that the obtaining of human bodies to ſociety at large, is a meaſure pregnant with the greateſt advantages, yet we do not wiſh to defend any illegal act, or to encourage any violation of private feelings, for purpoſes the moſt laudable and beneficial. The time may come, when the higher ranks of ſociety may ſuffer the influence of reaſon to ſurmount minor conſiderations, and the legiſlature authorize more frequent diſſections among the privileged orders, as the moſt likely means of propagating the practice among the lower claſſes of the community.

Perhaps, if cuſtom had not reconciled us to the common mode of interment, we might have thought it equally as repugnant to delicacy, and even leſs rational that diſſection, or ſuffering the body to be conſumed to aſhes on the funeral pile, as practiſed in the times of paganiſm. Dr. Smyth obſerves that he never knew contagion propagated from the diſſection of bodies, unleſs it was by inoculation of the matter.

Harvey, by his diſcovery of the circulation of the blood, lighted up the way for the advancement of the ſcience; and numerous and highly reſpectable are thoſe who have ſince adorned, and thrown an additional luſtre on the profeſſion.

It is perhaps ſingular, that this important diſcovery ſhould have been ſo long dormant: it is unqueſtionably the moſt important object that has been attained in the knowledge of animal bodies, and may be conſidered as the foundation and corner-ſtone of all the diſcoveries of the moderns. This took place in the year 1616.

Learning did ne'er this ſecret truth impart,
To the Greek maſters of the healing art:
'Twas by the Cian's piercing eye unviewed,
And dif attentive Galen's ſearch eſcude.
Thou wond'rous Harvey, whoſe immortal fame,
By thee inſtructed grateful ſchools proclaim.
Thou Albion's pride, didſt firſt the winding way,
And circling life's dark labyrinth diſplay.
Attentive from the heart thou didſt purſue,
The ſtarting flood, and keep it ſtill in view;
'Till thou with rapture ſaw'ſt the channels bring
The purple currents back, and form the vital ring.

This, together with the diſcovery of the receptacle of the chyle, and of the thoracic duct, contributed eſſentially to explode many errors of long ſtanding in phyſic. About this period a conſiderable revolution had likewiſe taken place in the theories of natural philoſophy.

In the courſe of the ſeventeenth century, Galileo had introduced the chain of mathematical reaſoning, and lord Bacon having ſtarted the method of induction, had thereby excited an eager propenſity to obſerve facts, and to make experiments. Theſe new modes of philoſophizing, it might be ſuppoſed, would operate collaterally on the ſtate of medicine, but the progreſs of this art was yet ſlow. The knowledge of circulation, did indeed neceſſarily lead to a clearer view of the organic ſyſtem in animal bodies, which led to the application of the mechanical philoſophy, toward explaining the phenomena of the animal economy, and it was applied accordingly, and continued, till very lately, to be the fathionable mode of reaſoning on the ſubject.

In ſurveying the hiſtory of medicine, as far as it may be traced into antiquity, in the annals of Egypt, Greece, and Italy, the care and ſolicitude of thoſe illuſtrious nations for the preſervation of human life, is apparent enough, but no veſtiges of any regular ſyſtem, or of any public regulations, are diſcoverable, for giving

a new impulſe to animation, when its courſe was arreſted, and its functions ſuſpended by thoſe unfortunate caſualties which muſt have been common in that, and every other period of human exiſtence.

In the middle ages, when all the ſciences were plunged in the darkneſs of barbariſm, ſuperſtition, and ignorance; that of medicine was involved in the general calamity, and we cannot trace either in public acts, or individual ſtudies, any attempts to preſerve from final death thoſe unhappy perſons in whom the vital principle was ſuppreſſed, but not abſolutely extinguiſhed. This holds up another remarkable inſtance of modern improvement; for, ſince the eſtabliſhment of the Royal Humane Society, in England only, nearly three thouſand perſons have been reſtored to life, to their families, to their friends, and to the public.

T' unfold the enliv'ning art divine,
Deſerves a more than mortal ſhrine;
It long lay hid in nature's laws,
'Till late ſhe gave the key to Hawes.*

The benefits to ſociety, derived from ſuch exertions, muſt ultimately be incalculable!

The names of Cullen, Brown, and Hunter,† reflect honour on the Britiſh nation. The Brunonian ſyſtem of practice has its zealous advocates, and learned patrons, and certainly deſerves an attentive and candid examination.

The recent diſcovery of *vaccine* inoculation is now become the faſhionable practice of the day. It is earneſtly hoped and expected, that it will continue to anſwer the withes of its promoters.

The progreſs of the cow-pox is rapid and extenſive; and this diſcovery of Dr. Jenner, will, in the opinion of many eminent writers, form a new era of benefit in the contemplation and gratitude of poſterity.

Anatomy, in the theory of it, eſpecially when joined by phyſiology, can ſeldom fail to excite the curioſity of perſons of taſte, as a branch of philoſophy, ſince if it affords gratification to acquire ſome inſight into the ſtructure of the body, it is certainly more ſo, to trace all the latent ſprings, which give life, vigour and motion to the machine, and to obſerve the admirable mechaniſm, by which ſo many different functions are executed. The moſt renowned philoſophers before the Chriſtian era, even from the ſlight acquaintance they had with the ſtructure of animals, expreſſed their firm conviction of the exiſtence and attributes of a deity, more from this conſideration than from any thing elſe around them. Let your ſoul, ſays Antonius, (the pagan philoſopher) receive the deity, as your corporeal frame does the air; for the influences of the one, are no leſs vital than the other; this intimate correſpondence is very practicable, for there is an omnipreſent ſpirit, which lies as open and

* Dr. William Hawes, the founder of that benevolent inſtitution. National gratitude muſt ſurely be aſleep, that it does not acknowledge the inceſſant labours of this philanthropiſt.—That the vital principle may remain for ſome time, after all the ſigns of the vegetable life diſappear, every day's ſucceſsful experience now happily eſtabliſhes; and that the common ſigns of death, ſuch as 'the rigid limb, the clay cold ſkin, the ſilent pulſe, the breathleſs lip, the livid cheek, the fallen jaw, the pinched noſtril, the fixed ſtaring eye, are found uncertain and equivocal; for perſons under all theſe appearances have been recovered! What an important, what a happy fact! In ſcripture, we find ſuch efforts ſanctioned by the examples of Elijah, who revived the widow's ſon, and Jeſus, who reanimated the daughter of Jarius, the widow's ſon of Nain, and the ſoul of Lazarus from the tomb! The clergy, and it is ſpoken to their honour, have ever been ready to exert their valuable ſervices in this cauſe.

† Dr. Hunter's diſcovery of the abſorbent ſyſtem, may be conſidered as the greateſt diſcovery that anatomy has ſuggeſted ſince Harvey's diſcovery of the circulation of the blood.

J. Hornsey. del.

J. Eastgate. sculp.

Yeddingham Bridge, Yorkshire

previous to your mind, as the air you breathe does to your lungs; but then you muſt remember to be diſpoſed to draw it.

The ſtudy and obſervation therefore of anatomical facts, will lead to the beſt purpoſes. It will excite admiration of, and gratitude to, the ſupreme author of our being: it will create an enthuſiaſtical, yet rational deſire to live again, with more expanded faculties—and gift us with the means of comprehending the whole plan of the beneficent author of nature, in ſo forming the univerſe, and regularly directing all its operations. It will lay a foundation for acquiring ſuch a knowledge of our phyſical temperament, and of the various medicines adapted to it by nature and art, as will conſtitute us more unerring guardians of our own health and happineſs; 'an art in ſome degree indiſpenſible, as the author of the Spectator obſerves, for every one to learn.

Man indeed, of all animals, is poſſeſſed with the greateſt facilities of accommodating his conſtitution to all ſeaſons and climates; from thence it ſeems not unfair to conclude, that moſt of our diſeaſes are brought on by a careleſs or imprudent management of ourſelves; and our progreſſion in the knowledge of natural and artificial remedies will of neceſſity keep pace with our knowledge in anatomy, and the laws of the animal economy —Thus the ſeed of diſeaſe may be diſcovered, and deſtroyed ere it has time to take root.

In fine, on this ſcience, the intereſts of ſociety are immediate and ſtrong.

God of perfection! How benevolently haſt thou diſplayed thyſelf in man!—Behold the human body! that fair inveſtiture of all that is moſt beauteous.—Unity in variety! Variety in unity! What elegance, what propriety, what ſymmetry through all the forms, all the members! How imperceptible, how infinite, are the gradations that conſtitute this beauteous whole.

AN ACCOUNT OF YEDINGHAM-BRIDGE, YORKSHIRE.

With a VIEW *of that ancient Village.*

YEDINGHAM-BRIDGE is ſituate on the road from York to Scarborough, nine miles from New Malton, and thirteen from Scarborough. This place was anciently called Little-Maris, or De Parvo Mariſco. 'Roger de Clere, or rather Helwiſia de Clere, before the year 1168 (9 Henry II.) founded here a ſmall nunnery for eight or nine Benedictine Nuns, to the honour of St. Mary the Virgin; granting to them all his lands in this place, &c. which king Henry II confirmed to the nuns, whom he took under his protection.'

'On the 17 Kal. of Sept. (16 Aug.) 1241, 25th Henry III, G. Biſhop of Whithern in Scotland, (candidæ caſæ) ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of York, at the inſtance of Emma de Humbleton, prioreſs of the ſame, dedicated this conventual church to the honour of St. Mary; and thereupon granted to all penitents and confeſſed perſons, reſorting to the ſaid dedication, one hundred days relaxation from penance enjoined them; and ordered that the day of ſuch dedication ſhould be ſolemnly kept as a holiday yearly, in the ſaid pariſh, for ever, granting to ſuch perſons who, out of devotion, came thither to ſolemnize that anniverſary on the octaves thereof, forty days of pardon.'

THE GLEANER.

NUMBER XLV.

I THINK the intention of my correſpondent, Anticontenticus, will be beſt anſwered by laying his complaints before my readers; and ſhall therefore forbear making any comment upon them myſelf.

To the AUTHOR of the GLEANER.

Sir,

AS I conceive you to be a man of ſtrong penetration, and one, who is capable of accounting for the propenſities and eccentricities of mankind; I think you may be able to account for a diſeaſe, under which I have laboured from the very moment that that the powers of memory have made an impreſſion upon my mind. It has been obſerved, that every man, who has arrived at the age of forty, ought to be a ſufficient judge of his conſtitution to cure his own complaints; unleſs they happen to be of ſo complex a nature as to require the aſſiſtance of a phyſician's ſkill.

Unfortunately, ſir, I find myſelf in this ſituation, and am not able to fathom the cauſe of my diſeaſe; but as I find the effect deſtructive to my happineſs, you are the phyſician to whom I ſhall apply for relief.

You muſt know, Mr. Gleaner, I was the only offspring of a very unequal alliance which my father formed with a young lady in his ſixty-third year, and as I never had any competitor either in their fortune or affections, they determined to indulge me in every kind of childiſh caprice. I know not from what courſe it happened, but from my earlieſt remembrance I recollect that my mind was always pining after ſome good which I did not poſſeſs, and though more money was ſpent in toys than would have ſupported a family, yet I was never contented until a freſh ſupply was obtained.

When theſe infantine gratifications ceaſed to be amuſing, the ſame deſire for untaſted pleaſures agitated my mind, and though my parents abſolutely endeavoured to anticipate my wiſhes, I don't recollect ever feeling completely happy in my life. Whatever I ſaw another boy in poſſeſſion of, I really was miſerable until I became maſter of the ſame; yet ſtill I never found the accompliſhment of my wiſhes gratified the eagerneſs with which they had been deſired. Some new phantom was for ever floating in my imagination, which, when I approached, ſeemed to elude my graſp; and ſome untaſted felicity was continually occupying my attention, which prevented me from enjoying thoſe gratifications which I really poſſeſſed.

At length, ſir, I arrived at the age of manhood, and by the death of my father came into the poſſeſſion of four thouſand a year; and though parental authority had ſeldom been exerted in oppoſition to my wiſhes yet, inſtead of lamenting the circumſtance, I felt that it had emancipated me from conſtraint. I was too indolent by nature to be fond of country amuſements, yet I gave three or four hundred guineas for my hunters, and kept a pack of hounds, merely becauſe I ſaw others enjoy a diverſion which gave me no other ſenſation but that of fatigue.

At length, I determined to make a revolution in my whole ſyſtem, let my country reſidence, ſell my hunters and my hounds; and make, what is called, the grand tour of Europe, in the hope of finding pleaſures which I could not enjoy at home. The only inconvenience that was likely to occur from the execution of this purpoſe, was my total ignorance of every language but my own; for I had ſo great an averſion to ſtudy, that though I had a private tutor, whole weeks often elapſed without my ever looking into a book. This diſtreſs however was obviated by my accidentally

meeting with a gentleman who had accompanied ſeveral young men of my age to different parts of the world, and who, from having a confined income, was eaſily perſuaded once more to travel over a beaten road. In the ſociety of my companion I, for ſome time, felt a ſatisfaction which had hitherto been entirely unknown, for I found a conſtant ſource of pleaſure in his converſation, and was even occaſionally tempted by him to apply to the aid of books: habit, however, at length broke the chain of enchantment, and even Mr. Townſhend, could no longer entertain: I then determined to try the effect of diſſipation, which in the end I found proved but a life of pain. When my companion found that neither perſuaſion or remonſtrance could allure me from thoſe vicious pleaſures I ſo eagerly purſued, he informed me he was determined to return to England; for as he could not check the numerous follies I committed, he was reſolved they ſhould not have the ſanction of his name.

As my pleaſures had no longer the charm of novelty to recommend them, I reſolved to return to my native country with my kind mentorial friend, whom I had the misfortune to be deprived of by a putrid fever a few days after we arrived. Though I had felt ſo little ſorrow at the death of my indulgent father, yet the loſs of Mr. Townſhend deeply affected my heart; and the only gratification I for ſome months experienced, was in endeavouring to conform to thoſe rules of rectitude he ſo often tried to impreſs upon my mind. Deprived however of the benefit of his ſtimulating council, my good reſolutions gradually became weak, and I ſtill languiſhed after ſome new gratification, that would at once delight and occupy the mind.

Of the enjoyments of the country, I had felt completely weary; therefore I reſolved to try the effect of thoſe which London might afford, and for this purpoſe I hired a ready furniſhed habitation in one of the moſt faſhionable ſtreets in town. Moſt of my friends, of whom I had a large number according to the general acceptation, adviſed me to take a wife, but this I declined, from knowing the ladies required that degree of attention which I ſhould have conſidered in the light of fatigue. It was true that I felt a natural partiality to the ladies, but then it was toward thoſe who were ready to fly into my arms; and I determined to commence my career of faſhionable follies by taking a miſtreſs, who ſhould be admired both for her beauty and her ſenſe. Lovely ſhe certainly was, but a kind of arch cunning ſupplied the place of thoſe talents I had fancied ſhe poſſeſſed; and as I always diſliked trouble, ſhe had the chief management of my fortune, and, according to the vulgar adage, completely 'feathered her neſt:' for this infringement upon my property I could have forgiven her, but I could not ſo eaſily pardon the diviſion that was made in her heart, particularly when I happened to diſcover that my own valet had inſpired her with a mutual tenderneſs and regard. In ſhort, Mr. Gleaner, the moment I made this diſcovery, I unceremoniouſly deſired her to quit my houſe, and after having been five years whirled round in the vortex of diſſipation, I prudently determined to leave town. My father had been dead twice that period; two years I had ſpent in the country, and three abroad; five I had waſted in the metropolis, partaking of every irrational gratification it could afford.

Again I determined to retire to the country, but as I was not partial to any of the families who reſided within the neighbourhood of my eſtate, I adverti ſed it to be ſold, and bought another, which a gentleman of my acquaintance offered me very cheap. As ſoon as I had completed this purchaſe, the architect informed me that the houſe muſt undergo a thorough repair; and ſcarcely were the improvements began to be made in it,

when it was diſcovered that the timbers were ſo much injured, that the whole pile muſt be erected. Though I could not help feeling provoked at this take-in ſort of a bargain, yet I was delighted with having my mind employed, and after two years ſpent in firſt ordering, and then countermanding my orders to the workmen, I had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing my manſion complete.

As ſoon as my houſe was entirely furniſhed, I received viſits from all the different families who reſided near my ſeat, and in returning theſe my attention was for ſome time occupied, but I ſoon ſighed for a new ſource from which I might be amuſed. The grounds fortunately offered me this gratification: I cut down old trees, and planted new; filled up canals which my predeceſſors had thought beautifying to the landſcape, and 'made waters ſpring out of the dry ground.'

Theſe alterations, for my neighbours would not ſuffer me to dignify them with the name of improvements, occupied my time for upward of three years; but after they were cloſed, I found that laſſitude came over me, of which, all my life, I have had ſo much reaſon to complain. Again, Mr. Gleaner, my friends propoſed matrimony as an antidote to that langour and diſſatisfaction which I am convinced is diſeaſe; and as each kindly undertook to find me a wife who would not require much ſolicitation, I at length reſolved to try the effect of their ſcheme.

It was determined that each of them ſhould introduce a young lady to my acquaintance, whoſe education had been good, and whoſe birth was genteel; and that, like the Grand Turk, I was merely to throw my handkerchief at the approved ſultana's feet; or, in other words, Mr. Gleaner, I was merely to ſelect a favourite, and leave the embarraſſment of making a firſt declaration to my friends. This plan, ſir, ſucceeded beyond my expectation, and I ſelected the daughter of a brave officer, whoſe only ſupport was his half pay; whoſe loveline's of perſon can only be exceeded by the ſweetneſs of her diſpoſition, as ſhe has never contradicted me from the period of our wedding-day. Sometimes, Mr. Gleaner, I cannot help wiſhing that ſhe had a little more of that oppoſition which is ſaid to be inherent to the ſex; for all my ſenſations ſeem to lay dormant for the want of having them properly rouſed. Can you then, ſir, account for this conſtant thirſt after ſome enjoyment, the attainment of which ſeems to deſtroy its effect; if you can, you will confer an everlaſting obligation on your conſtant reader, and ſincere friend,

ANTICONTENTICUS.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A CANCER.

THE following cure is extracted from a letter ſigned Civis, lately publiſhed in an Edinburgh paper.

'While I was at Smyrna, there was a girl afflicted with a cancer in her lips, and the gum was affected. The European phyſicians conſulted on the meaſures to be taken, and agreed that they ſaw no other method than to cut it out; and the girl had already ſubmitted herſelf to that deciſion. By an accident of that nature which men cannot account for, an old Armenian came to them juſt in time to prevent the application of the knife. 'Do nothing,' ſaid the Armenian, 'I will cure her;' and when he had pledged himſelf ſtrongly, the phyſicians conſented. He procured a copper veſſel newly tinned in the inſide (an eſſential circumſtance) and having poured a certain quantity of olive oil into it, he made it boil over a ſmall fire, ſufficient to keep gently agitated; and ſo for three times in twenty-four hours. With this the oil reſolved itſelf to the conſiſtency of an ointment, and by conſtantly rubbing the part affected, he cured her in fourteen days —Nothing elſe was done.

'The phyſicians ſuppoſed that the oil received its virtue from the tin, and that it was communicated by its long boiling over the fire.'

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE IN ENGLAND.*

[From Capper's Obſervations on the Winds and Monſoons.]

THOSE who are furniſhed with proper inſtruments, and who carefully obſerve the information they afford, will not often be miſtaken in their judgment of the changes of the weather. The barometer, the thermometer, the hygrometer, and the electrometer, will generally give us timely notice of any material change in the ſtate of the atmoſphere. But before we conſider the beſt, or at leaſt the uſual modes of employing theſe inſtruments, we will beg leave to mention ſome common remarks of the peaſantry, whoſe profeſſions requiring them to live much in the open air, their opinions merit very great attention, being the reſult of local obſervation, continued from father to ſon and verified from the experience of many ages. Among the firſt of theſe is one, now eſtabliſhed into a proverb, that a rainbow in the morning is the ſhepherd's warning, but the rainbow at night is the ſhepherd's delight.

In a country with the ſea or ocean to the weſtward, and the wind from the ſame quarter, this opinion is likely to be true; for at leaſt nine-tenths of the rain in a country ſo ſituate would come from that ſide. If, therefore, the clouds to the weſtward in the morning are ſaturated with moiſture, which they muſt be to produce a rainbow, as theſe clouds proceed from the weſt toward the eaſt, they probably will produce rain; whereas, on the contrary, when the ſun ſets perfectly clear, and the clouds to the eaſtward are moiſt, it is a proof that the wet clouds are paſt, with a weſterly wind, and the ſhepherd therefore may reaſonably expect fine weather on the following day.

When it rains with an eaſt wind, it probably will rain for twenty-four hours. This is another obſervation, which ſeems to me applicable to countries ſituate as abovementioned, with land to the eaſtward; for in general the weather is dry in theſe countries with an eaſt wind, but when the coheſion of the air and water is broken, the rain will not be violent, but of long duration.

The weather generally clears at noon; but when it rains at mid day, it ſeldom clears up again till ſunſet. The air, when dry and warm, continues to abſorb and retain the moiſture continually evaporated from the earth; as, therefore, the ſun advances toward the meridian, and for an hour or two afterward, he dries and warms the air, and conſequently the rain is likely to ceaſe at that time. But if there ſhould be ſo much water in ſolution in the atmoſphere, that the heat of the ſun is not ſufficient to produce theſe effects, in that caſe the rain will probably continue ſome hours longer.

Violent winds generally abate toward ſun-ſet.

If we admit that wind is only a current of air put in motion by the rarefaction of the atmoſphere in ſome particular place and that this current of air is moving toward the point of rarefaction to reſtore the equilibrium, we muſt ſuppoſe, that as the ſun declines the rarefaction will diminiſh, and conſequently the velocity of the wind decreaſe. But this obſervation, in my opinion, rather applies to the temperate than to the torrid zone; for in whirlwinds and hurricanes the contrary may very often occur.

When the wind follows the courſe of the ſun, it is generally attended with fair weather. This frequent and regular change of wind, which is never more than a moderate breeze,

* See Meteorological Obſervations, applicable to Great Britain, by Mr. Capper, in our Magazine for Auguſt 1801.

proves that there is no point of conſiderable rarefaction near; and therefore the current of air follows immediately the ſun's courſe: it always happens in ſummer, but very ſeldom when the ſun's meridian altitude is leſs than forty degrees.

The changes which take place in the atmoſphere are principally marked by the riſing and falling of the barometer, which apparently is cauſed by heat and cold, the hands with which nature performs her meteorological operations: by the former the atmoſphere is rarefied, and conſequently becomes light; by the latter it is condenſed, and conſequently becomes heavy. Hence probably the old remark, that a ſtorm generally follows a calm; for during a calm the air is rarefied and expanded, and the cold air will ruſh forward in a ſtrong current to reſtore the equilibrium, and neceſſarily produce what is generally called a gale of wind, the violence of which alſo will of courſe be in proportion to the degree of the preceding rarefaction.

For theſe reaſons, the barometer falls ſuddenly while the air is expanded before a gale of wind, and riſes again gradually as the condenſed air returns; and the gale in like manner by degrees ſubſides.

It muſt however be obſerved, that an extraordinary fall of the mercury will ſometimes take place in ſummer, previous to heavy ſhowers of rain, particularly if attended with thunder and lightning; but in ſpring, autumn, and winter, the ſudden extraordinary deſcent of the barometer indicates principally violent wind.

Upon theſe principles likewiſe we may account for the riſe and fall of the barometer in the different zones. In the torrid zone, particularly at St. Helena and the iſlands of the Pacific Ocean, it ſeldom varies more than three-tenths; at Madras about five-tenths; in the ſouth of Europe not more than one-inch and two-tenths; in England it varies two-inches and a half, and in Peterſburg three inches four-tenths. In the two firſt the temperature of the atmoſphere is not ſubject to much variation, and never to any great degree of condenſation. In the third, reckoning from the tropics to the latitude of forty, the atmoſphere may ſometimes be ſuddenly condenſed by currents of cold air from the north, and ſtill more ſo in England. But the greateſt variation muſt neceſſarily take place on the continent to the northward, where, during the ſummer, the weather is as hot as within the tropics; and, in winter, the thermometer, for many weeks, continues ſeveral degrees below the freezing point.

The thermometer alſo, which meaſures the degree of heat in the air near the earth, will contribute toward denoting when changes are likely to take place in the lower regions of the atmoſphere; the hygrometer diſtinguiſhes the quantity of moiſture in the atmoſphere, and the electrometer will point out the quantity of electricity which prevails in it.

The words generally engraven on the plates of the barometer rather ſerve to miſlead than to inform, for the changes of the weather depend rather on the riſing and falling of the mercury, than on its ſtanding at any particular height. When the mercury, is as high as fair, or at thirty degrees, and the ſurface of it is concave, beginning to deſcend, it very often rains, and on the contrary, when even the mercury is at twenty-nine degrees, oppoſite to rain, when the ſurface of it is convex, beginning to riſe, fair weather may be expected. Theſe circumſtances not being known, or not duly attended to, is the principal cauſe that farmers and others have not a proper confidence in this inſtrument.

It muſt alſo be obſerved that, *cæteris paribus*, the mercury is higher in cold than in warm weather, and commonly early in the morning, or later in the evening, than at noon, which ſeems occaſioned by the obvious cauſes of the atmoſphere being con-

denſed by the cold of the night, and rarefied by the heat of the day.

The following obſervations of Mr. Patrick ſeem confirmed by experience.

1. The riſing of the mercury preſages, in general, fair weather, and its falling foul weather, as rain, ſnow, high winds, and ſtorms.

2. In very hot weather the fall of the mercury indicates thunder.

3. In winter the riſing preſages froſt; and in froſty weather, if the mercury falls three or four diviſions, there will certainly follow a thaw; but in a continued froſt, if the mercury riſes, it will certainly ſnow.

4. When foul weather happens ſoon after the falling of the mercury, expect but little of it; and on the contrary, expect but little fair weather when it proves fair ſhortly after the mercury has riſen.

5. In foul weather, when the mercury riſes much and high, and ſo continues for two or three days before the foul weather is quite over, then expect a continuance of fair weather to follow.

6 In fair weather, when the mercury fall much and low, and thus continues for two or three days before the rain comes on, then expect a great deal of wet, and probably high winds.

7. The unſettled motion of the mercury denotes uncertain and changeable weather.

But to theſe remarks may be added, that, when the barometer ſuddenly falls two or three-tenths, without any material alteration in the thermometer, and the hygrometer is not much turned toward moiſt, a violent gale of wind may be expected. When the hygrometer inclines far toward moiſt, with only a trifling deſcent in the barometer, it denotes a paſſing ſhower and little wind; and when the barometer falls conſiderably, and the hygrometer turns much toward moiſt, the thermometer remaining ſtationary, and rather inclined to riſe than fall, both violent wind and rain are likely to follow in the courſe of a few hours.

General or common Prognoſtics of the Weather.

Among theſe we may reckon ſuch as are derived from birds, beaſts, inſects, reptiles, and plants; to which might be added great part of the wood-work in houſes, as doors, window-ſhutters, &c.

Birds in general retain in the quill-part of their feathers a quantity of oil; which, when they feel an extraordinary degree of moiſture in the atmoſphere, they expreſs, by means of their bills, and diſtribute it over their feathers, to ſecure their bodies againſt the effects of an approaching ſhower.

Swallows, in purſuit of the flies and inſects on which they prey, keep near the earth in wet weather; and in dry weather, from the ſame cauſe, they fly much higher.

Domeſtic animals, as cows and ſheep, but particularly the latter, on the approach of rain, feed with great avidity in the open field, and retire near the trees and hedges as ſoon as they are ſatisfied. In fine weather they graze and lounge about, eating and reſting alternately with apparent indifference.

The pimpernel, commonly called peep-a-day, or ſhepherd's weather-glaſs, cloſes its leaves before rain; and the down of the dandelion is much affected by moiſture.

All wood, even the hardeſt and moſt ſolid, ſwells in moiſt weather. The vapours inſinuate themſelves into the pores of trees, and alſo into the wood-work of houſes.

Inſects and reptiles of all kinds ſeek or avoid rain according to their reſpective habits, by theſe means giving notice of every change of weather.

It is a well-known fact, that before rain, particularly in ſummer, a ſtrong ſmell is perceived from drains and common ſewers, as well as from every other body emitting a great quantity of effluvia. During fair weather, even in ſummer, the atmoſphere readily abſorbs all the vapours and exhalations from the earth until it is

completely ſaturated, and conſequently the effluvia from the bodies which emit them will then be confined and aſcend in a narrow compaſs, like the ſmoke of a chimney in dry weather, almoſt perpendicularly; but when the air is ſaturated with moiſture, and becomes rarefied and expanded, as it always does before rain, the volume of air containing the effluvia will be extended horizontally, and diverge from theſe different bodies as from a centre, and will be ſenſibly perceived on all ſides, but will of courſe be moſt perceptible on that to which the current of air or wind moves.

In winter, when the thermometer is between thirty-four and forty degrees, the air being in a ſtate of condenſation, and the running water being warmer than the land, a miſt or fog may be ſeen riſing above the river, particularly when the air is cold and clear; but the vapour is no longer viſible when the river is frozen; for though the ice be ſubject to evaporation, it does not yield ſo much vapour as water; and the water, in parting with its caloric in the moment of freezing, warms the ſurrounding air.

To the philoſopher, all objects of nature, both animate and inanimate, may afford both amuſement and inſtruction, particularly in meteorology; but to obſerve them with due attention, we muſt quit the buſy ſcenes of life; 'and thus our lives exempt from public haunts find tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, ſermons in ſtones, and good in every thing.'

ON THE APPARENT ATTRACTION OF FLOATING BODIES.

IT is a well known fact, that when bodies which are afloat upon water come within a ſmall diſtance of each other, they will ſuddenly ruſh together: this ſudden approach has uſually been attributed to a mutual attraction of the floating bodies; and it is common to float two cork balls in a veſſel of water, for the purpoſe of demonſtrating this ſuppoſed attraction. A few years ago the following experiments were made, with a ſtrong perſuaſion that the abovementioned circumſtance was not owing to the attraction of the cork balls; and if any one who is now of opinion that it is owing to a mutual attraction of the balls, will make the experiments themſelves, it is probable that they will have doubts on the ſubject, or totally alter their opinion.

1. June 1797. Two cork balls (one larger than the other conſiderably) were floated on water: when brought near each other, they approached in the uſual manner, as if by ſome mutual influence. This was expected.

2. The larger ball was ſtuck on a piece of wire, and was holden near the ſmaller one, which was floating while this (the larger one) was entirely out of the water. There was, under theſe circumſtances, not any apparent attraction whatever.

3. The larger ball on the wire was then totally immerſed in the water, and, though near the other ball, there was not any apparent attraction.

4. The ball on the wire was then raiſed partly above the ſurface of the water near the floating ball; then the ſmall ball approached, and the uſual appearance of attraction took place.

The following is offered as an explanation of the above facts; and is ſuppoſed to be the chief, if not entire cauſe, of thoſe effects:

Round each cork ball, when floating on water, may be ſeen an elevated circular maſs of water, raiſed probably from the ſame cauſe (whatever that may be) by which water riſes in bread, ſugar, &c. Now it appears, that when theſe two circular maſſes or rings of water touch each other they unite, and, by endeavouring to form one maſs, carry the two cork balls with them until they touch.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

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HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, December 13.

The malt duty bill, penſion duty bill, indemnity bill, and exchequer bills bill, were brought up from the commons.

On the queſtion for the firſt reading of the malt duty bill,

Lord SPENCER aſſigned his reaſons for oppoſing the meaſure in its preſent ſtage.

Lord CARLISLE argued againſt the bill.

Lord Carliſle, lord Grenville, and the lord chancellor, having ſeverally ſpoke, the bill was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time to morrow.

Wedneſday, Dec. 15.

ON the queſtion being put for the commitment of the malt tax bill,

Lord SPENCER roſe, and at conſiderable length delivered his ſentiments upon the important queſtion of the national eſtabliſhments, and the relative conduct of miniſters ſince the peace. He did not condemn them on the ſcore of exceſs—the naval force he deemed not proportionably adequate to the military. He contended, the call for ſuch augmentation ſhould be accompanied with the neceſſary information as to the cauſes thereof, as it ſhould be preceded by a communication from the throne; and finally, he thought that the national affairs were in a ſtate of inſecurity while conducted by the preſent miniſters. He thought that the progreſs of the bill ſhould be ſuſpended, until the communications he alluded to were regularly made.

Lord SUFFOLK, in a ſhort ſpeech, cenſured the conduct of the late miniſters, who he thought unqualified to guide the national affairs.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, with great ability, defended the conduct of miniſters, and urged the immediate progreſs of the bill, as connected with the ſafety of the country, as well with reſpect to its civil as military concerns.

Lord HOBART, in an able and detailed ſpeech, ſupported what fell from the chancellor, and vindicated the conduct of miniſters ſince their acceſſion to power.—At length, the third reading of the malt bill was agreed to, without oppoſition, and the houſe adjourned.

Friday, Dec. 17.

The royal aſſent was given, by commiſſion, to the country bank note bill, Iriſh militia clothing bill, malt and penſion duty bills, annual indemnity bill, exchequer bills bill, and two private bills.—Adjourned.

Wedneſday, Dec. 22.

On the motion for committing the navy commiſſioners bill,

The DUKE of CLARENCE expreſſed his ſurprize that a meaſure of ſuch magnitude ſhould have been hurried through the other houſe as it had been, and he was not leſs ſurpriſed, that a ſimilar intention ſhould exiſt of hurrying it through the houſe of lords. He lamented more particularly that this ſhould be the caſe in the abſence of the illuſtrious perſonage at the head of the admiralty, from whom their lordſhips would have expected more complete and ſatisfactory information with reſpect to the grounds on which the bill was brought forward, than they had yet received, or were likely to receive from any other perſon. He had at leaſt hoped, if the abſence of the noble lord alluded to was occaſioned by indiſpoſition, that the meaſure would be poſtponed until after the receſs.—If his opinion, as a profeſſional man, on which he conceived ſome reliance might be placed; if he was held worthy of the rank to which he had attained, he muſt deſcribe the whole of its proviſions as ridiculous and abſurd. Every naval officer was conſcious that great abuſes exiſted, particularly in our dock-yards and great naval arſenals. Looking at the ſituation in which we now ſtood, and the call which might be made for the full exertion of our naval ſtrength, every officer felt convinced that, for that purpoſe, it was of the utmoſt importance that theſe abuſes ſhould be corrected. But they were not to be redreſſed by ſuch a bill as this.—The whole of the ſyſtem on which the naval arſenals was conducted was defective. What was there in the bill to remedy theſe defects? He did not wiſh to impute improper motives to any perſon, but the various clauſes were ſo inadequate to their object, that he could ſcarcely help thinking they were introduced for the purpoſe of miſleading his majeſty's miniſters. Ever ſince the crown had ceaſed to manage the affairs of the navy, in the ſame way as thoſe of the army, he underſtood that the commiſſioners appointed to diſcharge the functions of lord high ad-

miral were veſted with every power belonging to his majeſty relative to that department, excepting the prerogative of mercy, which ſhould ever remain in the exerciſe of the ſovereign.—The noble lord, therefore, at the head of the admiralty, could not but know that he had powers, independent of any application to parliament, to remedy the abuſes exiſting, as in the courſe of his long and meritorious ſervices, he muſt know they did, in the quarter before mentioned His royal highneſs then alluded briefly to the management of the navy, tranſport, and ſick and hurt boards, which, whatever trivial abuſes might ſtill exiſt, he thought, ſince the regulations introduced by the late firſt lord of the admiralty, was entitled to every degree of praiſe. As to the topics touched upon the preceding evening, by the learned lord on the woolſack, though thinking them of the higheſt importance, he would leave the taſk of enforcing them to that perſonage himſelf, who was much more converſant in ſuch ſubjects than he could be ſuppoſed to be. Upon the whole, however, from the view which he took of the bill, he did not think it was aſking too long a delay, to move that it ſhould not be committed until that day three months.

The LORD CHANCELLOR ſaid, that certainly there were many reaſons for his wiſhing that this meaſure had come before their lordſhips accompanied with a little more information. There were alſo many of its clauſes which would require due deliberation. But it muſt at the ſame time be obſerved, that ſimilar meaſures had been adopted by parliament on former occaſions, which demanded greater powers, for the purpoſe of efficient enquiry, than the departments concerned in the enquiry were in the habit of exerciſing. In one inſtance too, namely, the enquiry relative to the malverſation of the South Sea directors, the power veſted in the commiſſioners went to the extent of depriving the perſons implicated of the ordinary protection of the law. —That, however, was an occaſion of an extraordinary nature, and one which he ſhould not wiſh to ſee drawn into a precedent; though he was not prepared to ſay that, if equally ſtrong grounds now exiſted, he would not aſſent to powers as extenſive as were then granted. Theſe did not ſeem to him to be demanded in the preſent inſtance, and therefore if the bill was ſuffered to go into a committee, it would be his buſineſs to endeavour to make ſuch improvements as would obviate the principal objections which he had occaſion to mention on the preceding evening. The bill thus amended might probably lead to ſuch information as would form a proper baſis for legiſlative enactment. As ſome good might thus reſult from it, and as the exiſtence of the abuſes was on all hands acknowledged, he could not agree on the motion for deferring the committal for three months.

The queſtion being then put, it was carried that the houſe ſhould now reſolve itſelf into a committee.

The houſe having accordingly gone into a committee, a variety of alterations on particular clauses were adopted, after ſome converſation, in which the lord chancellor, duke of Clarence, lord Nelſon, lord Carliſle, and lord Ellenborough, took a part. The principal amendment was to the effect of preventing any queſtion being put to thoſe ſummoned before the commiſſioners, which ſhould tend to criminate themſelves.

The houſe being reſumed, the report was ordered to be received.

The royal aſſent was given, by commiſſion, to the Engliſh and Iriſh militia amendment acts, England and Iriſh ſugar bounty bills, general corn trade bill, Iriſh proviſion bill, Malta trade bill, felon tranſportation bill, Dublin baking bill, navy abuſes bill, and ſeveral other public and private bills.

The commiſſioners were the lord chancellor, lord Walſingham, and lord Pelham.—Adjourned to Thurſday the 3d of February.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, Dec. 10.

FINANCES OF THE COUNTRY.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved the order of the day for the houſe to reſolve itſelf into a committee of ways and means; which being read and agreed to,

He moved, that the amount of the produce of the permanent taxes for the year 1802 be referred to the ſaid committee.—Ordered.

The houſe having reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe, Mr. Alexander in the chair,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER ſaid, that before he entered on the ſtatement of which he had given notice, he was deſirous of laying before the committee the grounds on which he preſumed to ſolicit their attention to the two points of which he had given notice, as appeared by the order-book now on the table; he had by that notice appriſed the houſe of an inten-

tion to move in a committee of ways and means for granting four millions, the growing produce of the conſolidated fund. It alſo appeared, that he had given notice of laying before the houſe a ſtatement of the financial ſituation of this country, as far as it could be ſtated with accuracy at the preſent period. The conſideration which led him to call the attention of the houſe to the firſt point, was the probability of our being in a proſperous ſituation, and at the ſame time an embarraſſed one; namely, that in conſequence of the rapid increaſe of our revenue, there might be a larger ſum in the exchequer from the produce of taxes, than that for which credit had been taken by government; and without the authority of parliament, his majeſty's government would not be able to apply to the public ſervice of the country, the redundancy of its wealth. Up to the 5th of April 1803, he had taken credit for 4,500,000l. as the growing produce of the conſolidated fund. On the 5th of October, it had amounted to 3,800,000l. If he was to abſtain from aſking the houſe to apply this ſurplus, or if parliament were not ſitting, that conſiderable ſum would lie dead in the exchequer. The reaſon for the ſecond part of his notice was this, that as the houſe had voted, and as he was juſtified in concluding would vote the proper ſupplies for the year, that it was deſirable to convey to the public ſatisfactory information of its ways and means. It was on thoſe grounds that he conceived it to be his duty to take an opportunity, before the Chriſtmas receſs, to aſk the houſe its opinion on the ſubject of the conſolidated fund, and to lay before it the ſtate of the finances of the country. But before he adverted to the ways and means for producing it, he would aſk permiſſion of the committee to advert to the current year, 1802. It would be recollected, by many gentlemen preſent, probably by all he was addreſſing, that in the courſe of the laſt ſeſſion, arrangements were made for providing for a capital of 97 000,cool. of ſtock:—56,000,000l. conſtituted the amount for which the income tax was mortgaged; permanent proviſion was made for the intereſt of that ſum; the amount of the loan was to be added to it, and the exchequer bills funded at the commencement of the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, made in all a capital ſtock of 97,000,000l: for this, the intereſt was 3,100,000l. but it was not only admitted by him, but ſtated as a probable event, that there would be a ſum produced by the taxes then laid on, exceeding the intereſt of the funded debt.—When, he ſaid, he admitted this, he meant to refer to a charge made by an hon. member, of his impoſing taxes beyond the immediate purpoſe for which they were required. He did admit the charge, and he then made a ſtatement which had been more than realized by the event. It was, that the produce of the laſt year would not be ſhort of 4,000,000l. He had now to ſtate, that the firſt quarter in which they were productive, in malt, beer, and the tonnage of ſhipping, they yielded 920,000l. To this there was a new duty on houſes and windows, which he was entitled to take at 250,000l. The actual reſult would therefore be, for that quarter, 1,170,000l. Now it would be remembered, that he had ſtated on a former day, that one effect of the proviſion made for the public ſervice in the courſe of the laſt year, was to enable government to take out of the market no leſs a ſum than 18,000,000l.—18,000,000l. of unfunded debt was thereby redeemed in the courſe of the current year. He ſhould be able to ſtate, that the grants of the laſt year, with the exception of the army extraordinaries, would be found ſufficient to provide for all the ſervices of the year. With reſpect to the army extraordinaries, it was impoſſible to ſtate the amount of that head of ſervice, from the circumſtance of a very conſiderable part of our army being on foreign ſtations. The exceſs in this particular, he was concerned to ſtate, it was probable, would be ſomething more than one million; but he had the ſatisfaction of counteracting that impreſſion, by ſtating that the whole amount of the army extraordinaries of the next year were not likely to be half the amount of the army extraordinaries of the current year. The navy debt had been reduced one half, that was from 9,000,000l. to 4,500,000l. The unfunded debt at the commencement of the laſt ſeſſion of parliament amounted to 37,377,260l. The preſent unfunded debt was 19,580,000l. including 4,500,000l. which he had already ſtated to be the amount of the navy debt. Of this unfunded debt 15,800,000l. conſiſted of exchequer bills, but of theſe 900,000l. was provided for out of the land and malt, and 3,000,000l. on which no intereſt was paid nor payable, nor were they in the market, being a payment made by the bank, on account of the renewal of its charter.—The right hon. gentleman next ſubmitted to the committee his ſtatement of the ſupply.

The committee, he ſaid, would recollect, that 50,000 men had been voted for

the ſervice of the navy, which at the rate of 7l. a man per month, amounted to 4,550,000l. The ordinaries and extraordinaries of the navy were 1,218,238l. The eſtimate for building ſhips, &c. amounted to 901,140l. making the whole of the ſupplies of the navy for the enſuing year 6,669,378l.

For the army there had been voted a ſum of 5,500,000l. The extraordinaries of the army, including the ſurplus, to which he had already alluded, of the current year, amounted to 2,000,000l. making together the ſum voted for the army, 7,500,000l.

For the ordnance the eſtimate was 787,947l.—For corn bounties, 524,573l. —The miſcellaneous ſervices for England and Ireland were eſtimated at 1,000,000l. —and the Iriſh permanent grants at 363,339l. making altogether the ſum to be jointly contributed between England and Ireland, 16,845,237l.

The right hon. gentleman next ſtated the ſeparate charges to be defrayed by England only. They were, firſt, to pay off exchequer bills iſſued on the aids of 1801, 2,781,000l. To pay off exchequer bills iſſued on the aids of 1803, 1,500,000l. There was to be made to the Eaſt India company a re-payment of a ſum advanced by them, and on which there was an account between them and government, ariſing out of advances made by the company to carry on military efforts in India, and on which the company would have a ſubſtantial demand on government to the amount of one million ſterling. The next was an article of intereſt on exchequer bills, which was 600,000l. To this was to be added the ſum annually appropriated to the reduction of the national debt, making the whole of the ſeparate charges to be defrayed by England, 5,981,000l. This ſum added to that of 16,845,237l. which he had already ſtated as the amount of the joint contribution to be defrayed by England and Ireland, would make the whole amount to 22,826,237l. From this ſum was to be deducted 2-17ths of the ſum of 16,845,237l. being the part to be contributed by Ireland, which amounted to 1,981,792l. and 2-17ths of the ſum of 1,200,401l. for the civil liſt and other charges on the conſolidated fund, not relating to the public debt, to be alſo paid by Ireland, amounting to 141,223l. Theſe two ſums together would make 2,123,015l. which being to be paid by Ireland, would leave the whole of the ſupplies to be provided for by England 20,703,222l.

The whole of the ſupplies would then ſtand thus—

Navy, 50,000 men, at 7l. per man,	4,550,000	
Ordinary and extraordinary,	1,218,238	
Building, &c.	901,140	
		6,669,378
Army,	5,500,000	
Extraordinaries (including ſurplus extraordinaries 1802),	2,000,000	
		7,500,000
Ordnance,		787,947
Corn bounties		524,573
Miſcellaneous—England, } Ditto, Ireland, }		1,000,000
Iriſh permanent grants,		363,339
To be contributed jointly between England and Ireland*.		16,845,237
ENGLAND'S SEPARATE CHARGES.		
To pay off exchequer bills on aids 1801	2,781,000	
Ditto, ditto, on aids 1803, (bank)	1,500,000	
Repayment to India company	1,000,000	
Intereſt on exchequer bills, diſcount, &c.	600,000	
Reduction national debt	100,000	
		5,981,000
Total ſupplies		22,826,237
* Two-ſeventeenths of the above ſum of 16,845,237l. are to be contributed by Ireland	1,981,792	
Add for Ireland two-17ths of 1,200,401l. for civil liſt, and other charges on the conſolidated fund, not relating to the public debt.	141,223	
On account of Ireland		2,123,015
On account of England		20,703,222

The right hon. gentleman obſerved, that great reflection on the ſubject had only tended to convince him of the propriety of a ſentiment which he had formerly expreſſed. It was fit the houſe ſhould hear it, and the country know it; and it was this:—That proviſion ſhould be made for the permanent charges of this country.—That charges of a permanent nature muſt be provided for out of a permanent revenue.—The right hon. gentleman proceeded in nearly the following words: 'If any difficulties occur, they ſhould be met fairly in the face, and I ſhould not think myſelf

juſtified in my conduct, did the occaſion require it, were I to decline appealing to the fortitude of this houſe for the purpoſe of making conſiderable additions to the taxes. Such an appeal, I am happy to ſay, is not at preſent neceſſary; and, I truſt, no financial operation will be requiſite to juſtify the impoſition of any new burthen. The only meaſure of finance which is likely to be called for, is one that may prevent the glut of exchequer bills. For that purpoſe, it is my intention, ſhould circumſtances prove favourable, to propoſe the funding of from ſix to eight millions of exchequer bills. But if the meaſure cannot be advantageouſly carried into effect, a loan may become neceſſary; yet, at the ſame time, I feel it my duty to ſay, that there is every ground to hope for ſucceſs, in taking the produce of the conſolidated fund at ſix millions and a half, I have not gone too far, for I have reaſon to believe, that before the end of the year its actual produce will be 7,845,000l. It will appear, that the ſurplus of the conſolidated fund, for the preſent year, has exceeded, in a proportionate degree, the product of all preceding years. In the year 1792, certainly one of our moſt proſperous periods, it amounted to 4,310,064l. and it is at the preſent time nearly double. The produce of the old permanent taxes is 15,483,724l. and that of the new permanent taxes 11,345 364l. making together 26,829,088l. This produce is larger than that of any preceding year, with the exception of 1799, in which year, to the 5th of January 1800, the old permanent taxes amounted to 15,700,000l. In order to account for the comparative deficiency between 1799 and the current year, I muſt, however, obſerve, that during the firſt quarter of this year, the diſtilleries were ſtopped, and I have every reaſon to believe if that productive ſource of revenue had been open, the preſent year would, in the branch of the old permanent taxes, have exceeded the year 1799, as much as it has done in other inſtances. I have now, ſir, to congratulate the committee that, however ſatisfactory the financial ſtatements of the laſt year have proved, thoſe of the preſent are not leſs gratifying; that the proſpect of a great increaſe of the revenue of the country is well founded; and that, notwithſtanding the gloomy predictions which have been hazarded, there is every reaſon, from the experience of the paſt, to look with confidence to the future. Mr. Addington then called the attention of the houſe to the ſtate of our commerce, manufactures, and various other reſources. He hoped the houſe would think the ſtatement he had juſt made a ſatisfactory one; and he truſted, the proſpects which we had before us for the enſuing year were not leſs ſatisfactory; and that our reſources, which had been hitherto progreſſively increaſing, would be ſtill greater and more flouriſhing, while the country purſued the ſame ſyſtem that had conducted her to that high pitch of commercial proſperity in which ſhe was now placed. He could with confidence now look forward to the increaſe of our revenue in future years. With regard to the trade of the country, it was flouriſhing beyond his moſt ſanguine expectations. The value of the imports for the year ending the 10th of October laſt, amounted to the ſum of 27,800,000l. being three millions and a half greater than in the former year. Our exports in manufactures and other articles had increaſed in equal proportion. A correſponding increaſe had taken place in the ſhipping of the country: and in order to ſatisfy the houſe on that point, it was his intention, ſhortly after the receſs, to lay upon the table a full and accurate account of the comparative amount of the tonnage of the country in ſeveral paſt years. At preſent he had not theſe accounts made out; but he could aſſure the houſe, that the amount of Britiſh ſhipping had very conſiderably increaſed laſt year, beyond what it was in former years. The number of Britiſh ſhips entered inward, was this year much greater than in the year 1801; the number of foreign ſhips much leſs. For the port of London alone, the tonnage of Britiſh veſſels entered inwards in the year ending the 10th of October 1801, was 418,699 tons. For the next year, the tonnage was 574,700 tons; the number of veſſels 2455. The number of men in the former year was 23,096; in the latter year 33,740. The number of foreign ſhips that had entered inwards in the port of London, during the year ending the 10th of October, 1801, was 3385; the number in the enſuing year 1549. The quantity of tonnage in the former year 452,677; in the latter 214,799. I truſt, while every man in the united kingdom rejoices at this flouriſhing ſtate of our reſources, and this vaſt increaſe of our commercial proſperity, there is not a country in Europe which will not participate in our ſatisfaction; for there is not a country in Europe which will not be benefited by this increaſe of our wealth and our trade. What we have gained will not be loſt to others. The flouriſhing ſtate of our

maritime commerce will promote the intereſt of other countries; and the increaſe of our maritime ſtrength will give additional protection to the trade of every ſtate, not only of Europe, but of the civilized world. It is to our exertions that the Continent of Europe has for more than a century paſt been indebted for its independence. But, ſir, there is one ſubject which cannot be too often brought before the conſideration of the houſe, and which I muſt now beg leave to allude to; this is the ſyſtem of the ſinking fund: that ſyſtem, which has been the great inſtrument of our ſalvation, in the courſe of that dreadful period in which we have ſtruggled with every difficulty inſeparable from that long and arduous war in which we were engaged. This was the ſyſtem which my right hon. friend (Mr. Pitt) had planned in the year 1782, and then propoſed for the adoption of parliament: a plan which has had the moſt happy and aſtoniſhing effect in reducing the debt of the country, and which by its rapidly progreſſive operation, will ultimately relieve the country of the weight of that burthen, as it has already opened more ſources of enterpriſe, which will increaſe our trade and navigation, and muſt add conſiderably to the radical ſtrength of our commerce. Having ſtated ſo many favourable circumſtances concerning the intereſts of Great Britain, I muſt treſpaſs for a ſhort time on the patience of the houſe, while I take notice of the ſtate of Ireland. That country had been in a rapid and increaſing ſtate of proſperity for ſome time paſt, but her proſperity never reſted on a more ſure or ſolid foundation than it does at this moment; and I muſt now declare it as my opinion, that this improvement has been principally occaſioned by, and grown out of, an event which I ſhall never contemplate without ſatisfaction; I mean that great and important meaſure, by which the legiſlatures, the intereſts, ſtrength, and reſources of both countries have been united and conſolidated. What is the actual ſituation of Ireland at this time? In the month of Auguſt laſt, the exceſs of her revenue was 920,000l. and her revenue was in proportion to her debt much greater than the revenue of Great Britain. There is, beſides, every reaſon to ſuppoſe, that the reſources of Ireland will continue every year to increaſe, in ſtill greater proportion. Before I ſit down, I muſt beg leave to ſay a few words on the ſubject of the force which is to be kept up during the enſuing year. I ſtated, on a former night, that I had no reaſon to think the eſtabliſhment of 1803 would be a permanent eſtabliſhment; but on the contrary, that it was likely to be conſiderably diminiſhed. It is already in the contemplation of government to reduce one part of the military eſtabliſhment: I mean the garriſon battallions. This is a force that may be re-aſſembled without much difficulty, ſhould it be found neceſſary: but I have reaſon to hope that a much greater reduction will take place. I have eſtimated the ordnance of the following year much higher, in proportion to what it has been hitherto, than any other part of the force of the year. I have reaſon to hope, that the exiſting revenue of the country will be ſufficient to maintain the whole of the naval and military eſtabliſhment; and if it is not, I ſay that other means muſt be ſought after, beſide thoſe that have hitherto been reſorted to. In what I have been now ſtating to the houſe, I have hazarded no conjectures of my own: I have entered into no ſpeculations, but have endeavoured, as much as poſſible, to confine myſelf to facts. I am not willing to trepaſs further on the houſe, by noticing thoſe things which muſt be a ſubject of general congratulation to every body. If the ſtate of the country is ſuch as to afford us proſpects of happineſs, I claim not the merit of having placed it in that ſituation. I have no other merit than that of having endeavoured to purſue the ſteps that were already laid down to me; and it is to the wiſdom and fortitude of this houſe I am to attribute the high and commanding ſituation in which the country now ſtands. But with reſpect to myſelf, I muſt aſk thoſe gentlemen who have found ſuch fault with my conduct, whether I have ſhown myſelf ſo void of energy, vigour, and deciſion, as they would repreſent. It has been admitted, even by thoſe gentlemen, that there was no want of energy in the proſecution of the war, after I had the honour of a place in his majeſty's councils. They cannot ſay in the financial ſtatements I have made to this houſe, there was any thing that betrayed a want of energy or vigour. But they have charged the preſent miniſters with growing confident in proportion as they loſt the confidence of the people. For my own part, I deny that any ſuch thing can be imputed to me. I feel that I ſerve a juſt and generous public, who will judge of me by my own conduct alone, and not by the language of others: I feel within my own breaſt, a conſciouſneſs of having acted with zeal in the ſervice of my country; of having anxiouſly ſtruggled to raiſe her

from her difficulties, and increaſe her proſperity; and I can lay my hand to my heart, and ſay, that I have never been governed or influenced by any other motive than a ſenſe of public duty; that I have had no other object on earth in view than the happineſs of my country.—When I look round at the ſtate of the country, I muſt ſay that I ſee nothing to juſtify thoſe apprehenſions and gloomy predictions that have fallen from gentlemen who are in the habit of finding fault with the preſent adminiſtration. I ſee a revenue rapidly increaſing, from cauſes at once ſolid and permanent. I ſee a national commerce, flouriſhing and extending itſelf beyond all former example. We have a fleet that may at this moment defy any force which could be brought againſt it; nay, which is equal to the united naval force of the univerſe. We have an army that is amply ſufficient for every purpoſe of internal defence. Beſide which, we can command a militia of 90,000 men, and a powerful body of armed yeomanry; and what is the life and ſoul of all, and without which neither men nor arms could much avail, there is in the people a diſpoſition to maintain the honour and independence of their country. There is in the people an almoſt univerſal patriotiſm, and a ſenſe of loyalty, which will ever protect their country and conſtitution from danger. I admit there are ſome few exceptions; but they are contemptible in point of number, although they are not ſo contemptible as that they ſhould be entirely overlooked. They may be numerous in a tavern, but they would appear nothing in the Strand. In ſhort, I ſee ſources of ſtrength that have never been acquired by any other country; and I look forward with ſatisfaction, when I reflect that, with all theſe advantages and means, within the power of his majeſty's government, there exiſt a people who are animated with the moſt ardent zeal in the preſervation of their conſtitution and government, I contemplate this circumſtance with joy, and I hold it up as a ſubject of admiration to the univerſe. I hope the houſe will not think that I have drawn an exaggerated ſtatement of the ſituation of the country. What I have ſaid is the reſult of long deliberation, and in every thing I have done, I have been guided according to the beſt of my opinion.' Mr. Addington then concluded with moving reſolutions purſuant to his ſtatement:

The houſe being reſumed, the report was ordered to be brought up on Monday the 13th.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER gave notice, that in the committee of ſupply, on Monday next, he would move for the ſum of 1,500,000l. to be paid to the bank of England, for monies advanced by them, for corn bounties, and other miſcellaneous ſervices.

Monday, Dec. 13.

The malt tax bill, the penſion duty bill, and the exchequer bills bill, were read a third time, and paſſed.

Captain MARKHAM roſe, purſuant to notice, to move for leave to bring in a bill for appointing commiſſioners to inquire into certain abuſes exiſting in the civil departments of the navy. Reports had gone abroad, and rumours had reached him, that the object in bringing forward this bill was to throw ſome kind of blame on the late adminiſtration.—This was the ſtrangeſt idea that ever entered any man's head. The noble lord at the head of the admiralty entertained the higheſt regard for the late adminiſtration, and particularly for thoſe who conducted the admiralty department. —In the 25th year of his preſent majeſty's reign, an act was paſſed appointing commiſſioners to inquire into the emoluments, fees, and perquiſites, received in the offices for managing the affairs of the navy, with power to report; the bill which he now had to propoſe was preciſely of the ſame nature, goes to nothing elſe than naval affairs from top to bottom.—It was not, therefore, a novel proceeding, He wiſhed to allude to no department whatever, but merely to ſtate, that the admiralty-board had no leiſure for ſuch an inveſtigation, which would require the moſt laborious attention. He repeated, that it was impoſſible for the board of admiralty to undertake it, and he ſaid ſo from what he had witneſſed during the late viſitation to the dock-yards. He therefore moved for leave to bring in a bill appointing commiſſioners to inquire into irregularities, frauds, or abuſes, which have been, are, or may be committed in the departments of the navy, and in the buſineſs of prize agents, &c.—After ſome oppoſition, leave was given.

The houſe then went into a committee of ſupply.

Mr. Addington moved, that 1,500,000l. be granted to diſcharge the exchequer bills raiſed by an act of laſt ſeſſion. That 524,573l. 19s. 7d. be granted out of the conſolidated fund, to defray the expence of corn bounties.—Theſe reſolutions were agreed to; as was alſo a long ſtring of reſolutions, moved in conſequence of addreſſes of laſt ſeſſion, not made good by

Parliament. Several ſums were voted for the ſervice of the navy; all of which roſe from the chancellor of the exchequer's financial ſtatement on Friday.

Thurſday, Dec. 16.

The naval commiſſioners bill was committed. The names of the following gentlemen were inſerted in the blanks, as commiſſioners for inquiring into abuſes in the civil departments of the navy, viz. ſir Charles Maurice Pole, Hugh Leiceſter, eſq. John Ford, eſq. and Henry Hunter, eſq.—The report was received, and the bill was ordered to be taken into further conſideration to-morrow.

Friday, Dec. 17.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL moved the third reading of the felon tranſportation bill.

Sir CHARLES BUNBURY was happy the ſituation of the convicts had at length engaged the attention of government. There was no leſs than 723 convicts in Newgate, though when Mr. Howard viſited that gaol in 1773, there were only 143. He ſuggeſted the propriety of building a place for debtors, different from Newgate. He knew that after conviction the care of priſoners devolved upon government, and after conviction they became rude and inſolent. He ſtrongly recommended a ſeparate place of confinement.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL ſaid, that the preſent bill contained proviſions for facilitating the tranſportation and removal of felons; he hoped no objection would be made to paſſing this bill, as he ſhould be happy to meet any future meaſure which might be ſuppoſed better calculated for ſuch a purpoſe. The bill was then read a third time, and paſſed.

Saturday, Dec. 18.

The navy commiſſioners bill was read a third time, and paſſed.

Monday, Dec. 27.

Mr. SHERIDAN ſtated, that he had ſeen in the public prints a paper ſigned by five noble peers, which he conceived to be a high infringement of the privileges of the houſe. He gave notice, that after the receſs he ſhould bring the ſubject forward.

Wedneſday, Dec. 29.

Mr. ADDINGTON moved, that the houſe ſhould adjourn until Thurſday the 3d day of February next.—Which, after ſome converſation, was agreed to.

PROTEST.

The Breach of Privilege, of which Mr. Sheridan complains, is the Proteſt entered upon the Journals of the Houſe of Lords, againſt the paſſing the Malt bill. The following is a Copy:

DISSENTIENT,

Becauſe the conſtitutional argument which was urged for ſuſpending the grant of any ſupply, until the accuſtomed communication had been made from the crown to parliament, reſts on two propoſitions drawn from the law and uſage of parliament, and from the very eſſence of the Britiſh conſtitution.—Firſt, that no grant of ſupply can in any caſe be made to the crown, except in conſequence of a previous demand for aid; and, ſecondly, that ſuch demand muſt not only deſcribe the general ſervices for which the aid is aſked, but muſt alſo ſpecify whether thoſe ſervices are calculated on an expectation of peace, or of war, or of preparation for war.—Theſe two propoſitions have been invariably adopted in the practice of our conſtitution. No inſtance has yet been alleged in which they have ever been violated, except in the preſent caſe, and their maintenance is eſſential to the diſcharge of all our moſt important duties. If parliament can alone decide upon the amount of the ſupply to be granted, it is obvious that parliament muſt be informed of the extent and nature of the ſervices which that ſupply is to defray; a queſtion which muſt always eſſentially depend on the probability of peace or war. For the ſolution of this queſtion we are now referred to public notoriety alone. We anſwer, that the conſtitution of our country entitles us to more authentic information; that ſuch is the courſe which the law and uſage of parliament have eſtabliſhed, and that, unleſs the uniform practice of our anceſtors be adhered to in this reſpect, we can neither ſatisfactorily regulate our own conduct, nor judge as we ought of the meaſures of government. But we deny that any notoriety as to the point in queſtion does in fact exiſt. The dangers of the country are indeed ſufficiently notorious, but parliament is yet to learn by what ſyſtem of conduct the king's government propoſes to avert or encounter thoſe dangers. The determination of the miniſters, as far as we know them, have been uncertain and fluctuating, their councils undecided, their meaſures inconſiſtent, and their language contradictory. We are called upon to provide for an eſtabliſhment large beyond all former example; but we have not yet been diſtinctly told, not even in de-

bate, much leſs in the conſtitutional way of communication from the throne, what is the purpoſe for which it is intended to provide—whether this be a peace eſtabliſhment calculated to laſt until the power of France be reduced, or her ambition ſatiated; or whether it be a meaſure of temporary preparation which is to apply to ſome actual preſſure, or to ſupport ſome depending negociation; or, laſtly, whether it be intended to meet the imminent danger of immediate war, and to reſiſt the continental growth of that power which hourly threatens our own deſtruction.—In this ſituation, yielding to no men in duty, loyalty, and attachment to the crown, and feeling more anxious for the immediate adoption of all practical means of defence, in proportion as our ſenſe of the imminent danger is greater, we are ſtill deſirous that ſome ſhort interval and pauſe ſhould take place before the final grant of any ſupply; though we deſire that ſuch interval ſhould be no more than will be ſufficient to enable his majeſty to ſhow to us the ſame gracious confidence which his majeſty and his royal anceſtors have repoſed in all preceding parliaments, and to place us in ſuch a ſituation in which we may, without violating the conſtitution of our country, cheerfully concur in granting to his majeſty all ſuch aids as the preſent exigency of affairs does, in our opinion, peculiarly demand.

SPENCER. GRENVILLE.
MINTO. CARYSFORT.
CARLISLE.

THE BRITISH MUSE.

ODE

FOR THE NEW YEAR,

By J. H. Pye, Eſq. Poet Laureat.

THOUGH the tempeſtuous winds no more
The main with angry pinion ſweep,
Though raging 'gainſt the ſounding ſhore,
No longer howl the impetuous ſeas;
But ſooth'd to reſt, the billows ſleep,
Save where ſoft Zephyr's tepid breeze
Fans with its ſilken wing the rippling deep;
Yet ſtill with unremitting eye
The pilot marks the uncertain ſky,
The ſeaman watches ſtill the gale,
Prompt or to ſpread or furl the ſail,
Mindful of many a danger paſt,
Toſt by the turbid wave, check'd by the adverſe blaſt.

Not keen Suſpicion's jealous glance,
Not fierce Contention's feverish rage,
Shall bid Britannia point the lance
New realms to graſp, new wars to wage.
In conſcious rectitude elate,
In conſcious power ſecurely great,
While ſhe beholds the dangerous tide
Of battle's crimſon wave ſubſide,
Though firm ſhe ſtands in act to dare
The ſtorms of renovated war,
Her ready ſword, her lifted ſhield,
Provoke not the enſanguin'd field,
More than the wary pilot's cautions urge
The winds tempeſtuous ſtrife, or ſwell the foaming ſurge.

O from our ſhore be exiled far
Ambition's wild and reſtleſs crew,
Who through the bleeding paths of war
Falſe Glory's demon form perſue,
Whoſe burning thirſt, ſtill unſubdued
By deluges of guiltleſs blood,
Glares on the regions round with fiendlike eyes,
While ſcarce a vanquiſh'd world its wiſh ſupplies;
Yet ne'er may Sloth's inglorious charm
Unnerve the manly Briton's arm,
Nor Sophiſtry's inſidious art
E'er lull the manly Briton's heart.
May Peace, with Plenty by her ſide,
Long, long o'er Albion's fields preſide;
Long may her breath, with placid gale,
Of Commerce ſwell the happy ſail;
But rouſed in Juſtice' ſacred cauſe,
Inſulted rights or violated laws,
Still may her ſons with fierce delight
Flame in the gleamy van of fight,
Spread o'er the tented plain, or brave
With warlike prow the hoſtile wave;
And on each firm ingenuous breaſt
Be this eternal truth impreſs'd,
Peace only ſheds perennial joys on thoſe
Who guard with dauntleſs arm the bleſſings Peace beſtows.

TO THE HUMAN COUNTENANCE.

[From A Popular View of the Structure and Economy of the Human Body. By John Feltham.]

MYSTIC ſource of ſtrange expreſſion,
Faireſt link of nature's chain,
Stamp'd with God's divine impreſſion
O'er his mighty works to reign;

Whence, O ſay, thy magic treaſure?
From what wide, unknown abyſs,
Ever yield'ſt thou endleſs pleaſure,
Speechleſs, gentleſt, wildeſt bliſs?

Is it in thy front aſpiring,
Where the virgin lily blows,

While, with living purple firing,
Spreads the gentle, blushing rose?
Or, with pensive lustre streaming,
Where yon sparkling glories rise,
Sweetly sad, like Cynthia beaming,
In thy love-inspiring eyes?

It is in yon bed of roses,
Breathing thousand odours round,
Lucy's lip, where love reposes,
In ethereal fetters bound!

Or in yonder winding dimples,
Magic cells of fairy art,
Where the elfin, culling simples,
Brews his spell upon the heart?

'Cease, O cease thee, sightless creature,'
Thus I hear thee stern reply,
'Tis not in *one* wizard feature
'My enchanting sources lie;

'Neither yet, where gently flowing,
'Each in each congenial run,
'Softly blending, fading, glowing,
'Sweetly struggling into one.

'But in that mysterious union,
'Secret source of strange control,
'In that sweet, divine communion
'Of the features and the soul.

'Ponder then, O child of pleasure;
'Haste to seize on Virtue's grace,
'Would'st thou have the magic treasure
'Of a love-inspiring face.' W. A.

ON THE HUMAN VOICE.

[By the Same.]

THE Human Voice melodious, sweet, and clear,
Pours matchless music on the rapture'd ear;
No feathered minstrels from their vocal spray,
Can emulate its heaven instructed lay—
No magic sounds of instruments combin'd,
Can wake like these the raptures of the mind!
The force of rage subdue with soft control,
Or fill with tendrest extacy the soul—
O sacred sense! by verbal accents taught,
To wake to tuneful life, unbodied thought,
Thy pow'rs that now their peerless charms bestow,
No lasting pause, no final change shall know!
Those sounds which art inspires must disappear,
And hush'd to silence, die upon the ear!
While thou the pow'r of death shall brave,
To heav'n's high mansions take thy destin'd flight,
And form the chorus of the saints in light!

ODE,

Written for the Literary Fund Society.

A LITTLE and a little longer yet,
Nymph, will I dwell within thy pleasant bower;
And, heedless of the dangers that beset
The paths of him who court thy Syren power,
Still through thy flower entwin'd recesses play;
Still joy to follow where thy footsteps stray;
Still, lov'd Imagination! clasp thy charms,
And jocund revel in thy circling arms.

When yet the world was new,
The truest, earliest votaries at thy shrine
Were they, the gifted few,
Whom nature form'd of matter more divine
Than the rude mass of which she made the rest:
They first obey'd the great behest.
Conscious of intellectual might,
O'er the waste heath, and o'er the sounding strand,
They roam'd with strange perturb'd delight;
And threw thy golden visions o'er the land.

They clothed in words of fire each rising thought,
And pour'd their numbers to the list'ning throng;
Each tribe the sacred inspiration caught,
And hail'd, with worship meet, the Sons of Song,
Great was the Poet in that fav'ring hour!
He courted glory—and he found it Power!
While those of meaner soul at distance gaz'd,
Nor durst attempt the wond'rous art they prais'd.

Gracing the chosen Bard
With service due, in willing compact bound
The friend they loved to guard,
A band of young companions stood around.
The gifts of fame his lavish rapture dealt,
Elate with grateful pride they felt.
What though no suppliant knee they bent,
Still reign'd primæval inequality:
Subject to his, their strength they lent;
And they the patronis'd—the patron he.

The scene is clos'd!—Where yonder tomb appears,
The mourning train lament the tuneful Sire.
Gone is the Bard, beyond the bound of years,
Heav'n-ward—and gone his untransmitted fire.

The hoarded ingot, and the treasur'd fleece,
Descend from son to son with large increase;
But say, can Art free Nature's bounty bind?
Or Law secure the Inheritance of Mind?
That which true wisdom can,
To give to arts and science ampler space
Than life's contracted span,
And cherish industry through many a race,
That law and social liberty effect:
And hence the Bard whom they protect
Curbing his passions wild, with spirit pure,
And, proud with inborn dignity,
Still meditates the muse, secure
Beneath the hallow'd shade of property.
Even though rude Fate withhold the tribute due,
And cloud with want his intellectual day;
Still is it given to you, and such as you,
To chase the spectre Poverty away.
Yours is the joy to save—if not reward;
Imagination's votary yours to guard
From scorn, and wakeful shame, and chilling fear!
His fame is in the world;—his shelter here.

EPIGRAM FROM MARTIAL.

PAIR'D in wedlock, pair'd in life;
Husband suited to thy wife:
Worthless thou, and worthless she;
Strange it is ye can't agree!

CUPID DISARMED.

AS Citherea, plump and fair,
Walk'd out, one day, to take the air,
She heard a plaint of sorrow made
Within a fragrant myrtle shade:
Unusual plaint, in that blest isle,
Where all were wont to sing and smile.

In anxious haste the goddess flies,
When, lo—her son arrests her eyes;
In tears dissolv'd the urchin lay,
His bow, his quiver—flung away.

'What mean those tears?—dire shame!' she cried,
'Mamma!' the blubb'ring god replied—
'As late on flow'ry couch reclin'd,
I listen'd to the murm'ring wind,
A gentle slumber softly stole,
And lull'd to rest my tranquil soul:
As thus in quiet state I lay,
Some hand convey'd my darts away;
From thence my anguish'd plaints arise,
From thence those tears that dim my eyes.'
The laughter-loving goddess smil'd
To see her conq'ring son beguil'd:
'Your darts are safe, fond boy,' she cries,
They're but transferr'd to Emma's eyes;
On Emma's lips you'll find ten score,
On Emma's cheeks as many more.
Dissolv'd in sweets by Emma's breath,
You'll find ten thousand wing'd with death:
What hosts of arrows arm her cheeks!
Her tongue emits them when she speaks:
O'er all her finish'd form now stray,
In heaps they strew the milky way;
But if the surest darts you'd find,
Go search in Emma's heav'nly mind.
Then grieve not thus with vain alarms,
When fate concludes her golden reign,
The pow'r transferr'd to her soft charms,
Restor'd, shall be thine own again.

EUGENIO.

CUPID REVENGED.

WHAT tho' my arrows have been stole,
Says Cupid in a pet;
I have some poison in my soul,
Enough for vengeance yet;
I'll find this Emma out, and try
Who is more cunning, she or I.

Away the wily urchin flew,
And straight deterred the maid;
The moment was propitious too
His dire intent to aid:
For in attentive mood she hung,
To hear a tale from Edwin's tongue.

She heard, not dreading ill or hate,
A tale of wond'rous chance;
And joy'd or griev'd the varying fate
Of chiefs in wild romance:
Just then to Edwin's lips Love stole,
And breathes forth all his pois'nous soul.

His accent Emma now admires,
And now his polish'd taste,
And now his sentiment conspires
Her rapture'd ears to feast:
While Love the subtile magic flung,
With ev'ry word that left his tongue.

The tale is past—no more he reads;
She feels unwonted pain:
At her request the youth proceeds
To read it o'er again;
And still 'tis finish'd—still begun,
Till all the live-long day is spun.

Love saw the conflict in her soul,
And thus exulting cried:
What though, fair nymph, my darts you stole,
Yet I have pow'rs beside,
When shafts and flames and forms are vain,
Accomplish'd worth the heart will gain.

EUGENIO.

EAST INDIES.

GENERAL ORDERS

Given at Fort William, July 31, 1802.

MAJOR General Baird commanding the forces employed on the late expedition from India to Egypt, arrived this day at the prefidency, attended by the governor-general's ftate-boats, and was received, on his landing at Chaundpaul Ghaut, by the officers of his excellency's ftaff.

The governor-general in council, derived fincere fatisfaction from the highly honourable teftimony borne by major-general the earl of Cavan, to the fervices of major-general Baird, and of the troops from the eftablifhment of India, lately employed in Egypt.

Under a grateful impreffion of the important aid derived to the common cauſe of our country, by the able and ſucceſsful conduct of the expedition from India to Egypt, his excellency is pleaſed to order, that honorary medals be conferred on all the native commiſſioned and non-commiſſioned officers, troopers, and ſepoys, golandauze and gun laſcars, who have been employed on ſervice in Egypt.

Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary,
Wedneſday, Auguſt 11, 1802.
Fort William, Auguſt 11, 1802.

ON the 9th inſtant, his majeſty's frigate La Chiffonna, captain Stuart, arrived in the river from Bombay, with diſpatches from that prefidency to his excellency the moſt noble the governor-general in council, containing the afflicting intelligence of the death of his excellency Haujee Khuleel Khann, ambaſſador to the Britiſh government on the part of his majeſty the king of Perſia.

In the afternoon of the 20th ult. a diſpute unfortunately aroſe between the Perſian ſervants of the ambaſſador, and the ſepoys of the corps of Bengal volunteers, compoſing his excellency's honorary guard, at the houſe aſſigned for his reſidence near Maſſagong. An affray enſued, and both parties reſorted to arms.

At the commencement of the diſturbance, his excellency the ambaſſador, with his nephew Aga Hooſſain, and his attendants, deſcended into the court, for the purpoſe of quelling the tumult, and while his excellency was exerting his endeavours with the utmoſt degree of humanity and firmneſs for that purpoſe, he received a wound from a muſket, which inſtantly proved mortal. His excellency's nephew was ſeverely wounded in ſeveral places.—Four of the ambaſſador's ſervants were killed, and five more wounded. Tranquillity, however, was ſpeedily reſtored, and medical aſſiſtance was immediately procured for the relief of the ſurviving ſufferers.

The moſt active and judicious exertions were ſucceſsfully employed by the acting preſident at Bombay, J. H. Cherry, eſq. and by the civil and military officers under his authority, for the purpoſe of reſtoring order, and of tranquillizing the minds of the attendants and followers of the deceaſed ambaſſador, as well as ſecuring the means of bringing to juſtice the perpetrators of this atrocious act.

A court of enquiry has accordingly been inſtituted at Bombay, for the purpoſe of inveſtigating, with due deliberation and ſolemnity, all the circumſtances of the caſe.

The governor-general in council has adopted meaſures for affording to the relations and followers of the late ambaſſador, all the relief and conſolation which can be adminiſtered to them under the preſſure of this ſevere calamity.

As a teſtimony of the public regret for the death of the late ambaſſador, and of a deep ſenſe of ſorrow for the calamitous event which occaſioned it, and as a mark of public reſpect for the high ſtation of the deceaſed ambaſſador, and for the ſovereign whom he repreſented, his excellency the governor-general in council has been pleaſed to direct, that minute guns be fired on this melancholy occaſion, at five o'clock this afternoon, from the ramparts of Fort William.

By command of his excellency the moſt noble the governor-general in council.

N. B. EDMONSTONE.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

Leyden, January 3.

THE Convention concluded in November laſt, between Pruſſia and the Batavian republic, and which has not as yet been publiſhed in this country, has juſt appeared in the gazettes of the empire. Its tenour is as follows:—

Be it known to all whom it may con-

cern, that his Pruſſian majeſty being firmly reſolved to obſerve and ſcrupulouſly to fulfil the ſtipulations agreed upon, in favour of the Batavian republic, in the convention ſigned at Paris, the 23d of May, between his Pruſſian majeſty and the French republic, reſpecting the ceſſion of the territorial property hereafter pointed out; and being deſirous to proceed to the preliminary and complete execution of the firſt treaty, which is the baſis of it, the two powers have agreed previouſly to regulate by an arrangement the mode and the conditions of that ceſſion; and in that view they have authorities, viz. his majeſty of Pruſſia, Mr. C. H. C. count Haugwitz, his miniſter of ſtate, &c. and the Batavian republic citizen C. G. Hultman, her envoy extraordinary, &c. at the court of Berlin, who, after having mutually exchanged their full powers, agree to the following articles:

Art. I. Agreeable to article II. of the treaty of Paris, already referred to, his majeſty the king of Pruſſia renounces for himſelf and heirs, all claims, pretenſions, and proprietory over Swinaar, Huiſſen, and Malburg, ſocked within the Batavian republic, and cedes, abandons and gives them up for ever in full ſovereignty and property to the Batavian republic, to be poſſeſſed by her, and united with her territory.

II. The complete ſurrender of the ceded diſtricts ſhall take place, if poſſible, within the term of three months after the diſpoſitions relating to it, and upon the ground of which the underſigned will hereafter negociate, ſhall be adjuſted to the mutual ſatisfaction of the two contracting powers. By conſequence there ſhall be appointed without delay, and reciprocally by both parties, commiſſioners, who will repair to the ſpot, in order to take theſe objects into conſideration, and to decide upon them in the manner agreed upon.

III. The two contracting powers will, like good neighbours, and agreeably to the principles of perfect equity, come to an amicable underſtanding reſpecting every thing that concerns their reſpective intereſts, not only with regard to the commercial intercourſe between their contiguous dominions, and the navigation of the Rhine, but alſo with reſpect to the conſtruction and repairs of the hydraulic works, which are connected with the common ſafety of their adjoining territories.

IV. The Batavian republic takes upon it to diſcharge the debts of theſe diſtricts; and more eſpecially of thoſe debts for which theſe diſtricts are eſpecially mortgaged; as likewiſe its quota of thoſe debts which it is to ſuſtain as a part of the collective debts of the Duchy of Cleves. In order, however, to obviate all the difficulties that might ſtart up in the application of the firſt article, it is expreſly underſtood that there ſhall not be charged upon the Batavian republic, but thoſe debts only which ariſe out of thoſe formal loans which have been contracted by the dominions of the Duchy of Cleves, or the corporations and communal bodies of the ceded diſtricts; and finally, thoſe debts occaſioned by the expences which have been incurred for their reſpective adminiſtration. The liquidation of thoſe debts ſhall be ſettled by the commiſſaries of both parties, conformably to the legal and juridical proofs which ſhall be given in and ſubmitted to the commiſſioners of the Batavian republic.

V. All the deeds, titles, and acts, relative to the public and private property of the ceded diſtricts, ſhall be faithfully given up to the commiſſaries of the Batavian republic: and in the ſuppoſition that there might ariſe a colliſion of intereſts with the Pruſſian provinces, to which theſe diſtricts formerly belonged, there ſhall be drawn up at common expences authentic copies, which ſhall likewiſe be depoſited in the hands of the Batavian commiſſaries.

VI. The convention ſhall be ratified by the two parties; and the exchange of the ratifications ſhall take place within the term of four months, counting from this date, or ſooner if poſſible.

In faith of which we, the plenipotentiaries of his majeſty the king of Pruſſia, and of the Batavian republic, have, in virtue of our full powers, ſigned the preſent convention, and affixed to it our reſpective ſeal.

Done at Berlin, the 14th of November, in the year of our Lord 1802.

Count de HAUGWITZ HULTMAN.

ARMY OF ST. DOMINGO.

The Colonial Prefect to the Army and the Inhabitants of St. Domingo.

Cape, 11th Blumaire (Nov. 20)

Citizen Soldiers,

THE night which has juſt elapſed has been to us a night of mourning. The general in chief Leclerc, your captain general, is no more. He has juſt expired. An unconquerable diſeaſe has torn him from you.

Scarcely had he reached the middle of

his career, and already victorious in battle and ſtrong in counſel; he was at once a hero and a ſage. He poſſeſſed dignity without haughtineſs, and generoſity without oſtentation. His heart was juſt. Your troubles were ever his. Soldiers, the brother-in-law of Bonaparte is no more. He will live in your hearts. The brigands, of whom he was the terror, will rejoice at his death: you will puniſh their deteſtable exultation.

The general of diviſion Rochambeau, will ſucceed to Leclerc. He has juſt reſcued the ſouth and the weſt from the brigands, who deſolated them. He is the choice of the government, and of the general whoſe fate you deplore. Under his colours you will always be led to victory, and your hearts alone will tell you the loſs you have ſuſtained.

Inhabitants of St. Domingo, rally with confidence round the new chief that is given to you. You have known him long—you have often bleſſed the ſucceſs of his arms, and you will have ſtill to applaud his new triumphs. Never forget, ſoldiers and inhabitants, that union conſtitutes ſtrength; that the only way of honouring the memory of a man whom you loved, and who loved you, is to conduct yourſelves as if he ſtill were among you.

The government watches over you—it will never abandon you.

The colonial prefect (Signed) DAURE.

By order of the colonial prefect,

(A true copy) J. M. M. NORVIN.

The general brigade, chief of the ſtaff,

BOYER.

The General of Brigade, Chief of the Staff of the Army of St. Domingo, to the Miniſter of the Marine and Colonies.

Citizen Miniſter,

During the month Prairial, (May) Touſſaint Louverture was arreſted and ſent to France. The intrigues of that brigand being diſconcerted, tranquillity became eſtabliſhed more than ever. The organiſation of the colony made a freſh progreſs every day, and the beſt-grounded hopes opened to the unfortunate planters the proſpect of future proſperity, and ſeemed to announce the termination of their ſufferings; they already were in ſight of port.

The diſarming of the negroes, an eſſential operation, and the firſt baſis of order and tranquillity, was followed up with equal activity and ſucceſs.

Some ſlight inſurrections occaſionally broke out. A fellow of the name of Sans Souci, hitherto confounded with the maſs of the blacks, collected around him a few miſcreant Congos, and attempted to ſet fire to the plantations. Being purſued by the general who commanded in the northern diſtrict, he buried himſelf in the moſt diſtant mornes, and nothing more was heard of him.

Meantime the exceſſive heats rendered it impoſſible to make any movement: the more elevated mornes preſented difficulties in proportion to the intenſeneſs of the temperature—the number of the brigands increaſed—our hoſpitals were filled with ſick, and the diſorder ſpread its ravages wider and wider; the brigands watched its progreſs with a ſecret joy.

The inſurrection ſpread itſelf to the diſtricts of the Marmalade, Dondon, and Mouſique. Our troops were active on every point, and maintained an intrepid ſtruggle: they reconquered thoſe quarters, and a part of the brigands were puniſhed and diſarmed.

In the beginning of Auguſt, Charles Belair, an atrocious African, who till now had ſubmitted to the republic, raiſed an inſurrection on the height of Antobonite. Part of the colonial troops, who were in our pay, joined his ſtandard. After ſeveral battles, the wretch was taken, together with his wife, a woman ſtill more hideous. On the 15th of October, a military commiſſion condemned them to death.

In the ſouth, different partial inſurrections had alſo compelled our troops to come out of their quarters, where they were ſcreened from the exceſſive heat. General Deſbereaux put the brigands to flight, and ſucceeded in re-eſtabliſhing tranquillity.

The negro Dommage revolted in the diſtrict of Jeremie, where he burnt ſeveral plantations. The wretch was ſoon taken, tried, and put to death.

The diſtricts of Leogane, of Jacruel, and of the Baths, were alſo the theatres of different inſurrections. Our troops overawed the brigands every where, and their chiefs died the death they deſerved.

Since that time the ſouth remained tranquil. The Spaniſh port was defended by the whites, who roſe in a maſs, and avenged themſelves on the blacks, who attempted to invade them.

The northern diſtrict is ſtill a prey to the moſt ſhocking barbarities. Deſſalines, Cleryaux, and Chriſtophe, have united

with the brigands;—their audacity increaſed in proportion to our weakneſs. Maurepas, and a great number of the chiefs, have been arreſted, and are on board the ſquadron.

About the end of October, the commander in chief, finding the weather began ſomewhat to abate, and being anxious to repel a troop of Africans who had poſted themſelves before the Cape, in the plain of the North, ordered general Brunet to fall back upon his troops, determined to diſperſe the brigands; but fate decided otherwiſe. The commander in chief being taken ill about the 26th of October, he died on the 2d of November.

The army, who were witneſſes of his anxiety, his unceaſing toils, and his indefatigable activity, lament in him a commander and a father.

Upon hearing of his death, the brigands advanced with moſt hideous yells; but the general of diviſion, Clauſel, preſented them every where a bold front.

On the 6th of November, circumſtances becoming more urgent, the generals determined no longer to wait for general Rochambeau—a general attack took place—the enemy were every where repulſed and purſued; they evacuated the plain, and took refuge in the mornes.

We impatiently expect the 3000 men, of whom the 86th makes a part. We looked for their arrival at the beginning of Vendemiaire, (Sept. 23) but they have not as yet made their appearance.

The fever has made the moſt deplorable ravages; the oldeſt men have never witneſſed a more malignant ſeaſon.

A ſhort time before his death, general Leclerc put into my hands the ſealed inſtructions of government for general Rochambeau, for whom a ſhip has been diſpatched. General Watrin has ſet out to replace him. Whatever was foreſeen of the inſtructions of goverment, has been punctually executed.

General Dugua, chief of the ſtaff, died about the middle of Vendemiaire (Oct. 8) after an illneſs of four days.

The ravages of the diſeaſe begin at length to abate, although the unhealthy ſeaſon lingers out very long. Much leſs rain has fallen than might have been expected at this period of the year.

Health and reſpect,

(Signed) BOYER.

Hamburgh, January 5.

ON the 20th ult. at two o'clock in the morning, a fire broke out at Gottenburgh, in Sweden, in the houſe of a turner, in Church-ſtreet, which was announced by the cannon of the fortreſs, and the night guards. The engines arrived, as well as the troops in the garriſon, but were unable to ſtop the conflagration, which every where made the moſt alarming progreſs among the wooden houſes, which are all connected. In the ſpace of twenty hours, the flames deſtroyed 168 principal houſes, and other edifices, among the reſt, the grand church of the biſhopric, the *bereau, de claſſes*, the poſt-office, the poſt-horſe-office, the inn for travellers, the only two chymiſts ſhops in the town, one of two printing houſes, and the lodge of free-maſons. It was the moſt rich, populous and commercial quarter of Gottenburgh.

The part burned, although in the centre of the city, was fortunately ſolated by three navigable canals, which have ſaved the reſt.—This part forms a long and regular quarter, divided lengthways by four ſtreets in ſtraight lines, croſſed in the middle by a ſtreet at the right angle. The whole is ſurrounded by large quays, lined with trees and the ſouth rampart of the city. All that has been built on this ſurface is reduced to aſhes, except the gymnaſium, which is maſon-work, and two ſtages alſo of maſonry, and the new houſe of a merchant.

Upward of 4000 perſons are without a ſhelter, and the greater part of them reduced to the moſt dreadful diſtreſs. They have no means of reſtoration in a country where the rigour of the climate, during this ſeaſon, ſuſpends all internal communication, all productions of the earth, and all buſineſs in the markets.

Loretto, December 10.

YESTERDAY the image of the Holy Virgin, which had been carried to France during the revolution, was brought back hither from Rome, and welcomed with the diſcharge of cannon and ringing of bells. It was carried on a ſupreme frame, borne by eight biſhops, and placed in the holy houſe. A concourſe of above fifty thouſand perſons had aſſembled on the occaſion. In the evening, Loretto, and all the neighbouring places, were ſplendidly illuminated.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

JANUARY 4.

HER Royal highneſs the princeſs of Wales has lately preſented to her particular friend, viſcounteſs Hood, an elegant footſtool, the value of which is highly enhanced by its being the work of the princely donor's own hands. The ſtool is covered with rich crimſon velvet, and trimmed with a broad gold fringe, above which is a beautiful border, conſiſting of oak branches cut out of white velvet, all the fibres of every leaf being delicately traced with gold threads; around the top are ſimilar decorations, and in the centre is a ſtriking profile likeneſs of the lovely princeſs Charlotte, cut out of white velvet. The *tout enſemble* is allowed, by thoſe who have ſeen it, to be the moſt unique and elegant production of the kind, that female ingenuity can boaſt.

JANUARY 12.

Margate, January 10.—This evening, about ſix o'clock, the Active of Greenock, captain Hornby, a fine new Weſt India ſhip, of 350 tons burden, laden with 200 hogſheads of ſugar, &c. bound to Greenock, parted from her anchor in the roads, and came aſhore within half a mile of the pier head, where ſhe ſoon ſunk; but, owing to a tremendous ſurf, which, with the advantage of tide, ſoon completely rolled over her, our ſkilful ſeamen were unable to put off to her aſſiſtance; nor was there any poſſibility of diſcovery, from the faint glimmerings of the moon, whither the crew had left her. After the ſea had made a complete breach on her weather ſide, ſhe drove in ſhore, with her fore and mizen maſts ſtanding, upon the Nayland rock, at three o'clock in the morning; by which fortunate circumſtance may be attributed the ſafety of part of the paſſengers and crew, who conſiſt of nineteen perſons, and from laſhing themſelves in the ſhrouds, ten out of the nineteen were ſaved. Five periſhed in the main-top, by the falling of the maſt; one lad was waſhed overboard; and three were taken from the rigging, who periſhed by the ſpray of the ſea, and from the inclemency of the weather. Every means of reſuſcitation on them was uſed by Mr. Slater, a ſurgeon of this place, without ſucceſs. Among the ſurvivors is the captain, mate, and pilot.

JANUARY 14.

We are concerned to ſtate the total loſt of the hon. Eaſt India company's ſhip the Hindoſtan, captain Edward Balſton. This ſhip was conſigned to Madras and China, and was diſpatched from the India houſe a few days ſince. The fatal accident took place on Tueſday night laſt, during the ſevere gale which then prevailed. A few minutes before four o'clock, ſhe parted with all her anchors, and drove on ſhore off the Culvers, near Margate, and ſhortly after went to pieces. Her copper has been entirely torn off, conſequently no part of the cargo can be ſaved. One gentleman of the name of Clarke, a cadet for Madras, and a paſſenger on board this ſhip, with ſixteen of the crew, have unfortunately periſhed. Moſt of the officers of the Hindoſtan have arrived in town. Every poſſible exertion was made to ſave the ſhip, but the fury of the gale baffled every effort. The cargo was eſtimated at 70,000l. She had a vaſt quantity of private ſilver bullion on board, on freight. The Hindoſtan was a fine ſhip, of the largeſt dimenſions, being of the burden of 1248 tons, and was proceeding on her fourth voyage. The female paſſengers were all on ſhore at Deal, waiting the arrival of the ſhip at that place, and thus happily had not to encounter the dangers of the ſcene. The compliment of men on board the Hindoſtan was 132. Being one of the largeſt ſhips, ſhe had on board thirty guns. The Hindoſtan was completely ſtored for ſea, and was proceeding for the Downs to take on board her paſſengers, when the terrible gale of Tueſday night drove her on ſhore. When the ſhip ſtruck, and no hopes of getting her off were left, ſhe then being twelve miles from ſhore, two rafts were made, and ſeveral of the crew, paſſengers, &c. committed themſelves to them, in hopes of floating on ſhore. Theſe rafts, by the violence of the waves, were daſhed againſt each other, and moſt of the perſons on them were drowned or killed; ſome eſcaped with their lives, and remained floating on the rafts.

JANUARY 15.

On Wedneſday, the 12th, the ſeſſion commenced at the Old Bailey, before the chief baron Macdonald, the judges Rooke and Lawrence, the recorder, and the uſual officers of the court.

On Friday, George Foſter was tried for the wilful murder of Jane Foſter, his wife, and Louiſa Foſter, his infant child.

This man was committed for trial on a

charge of having murdered his wife and child, by throwing them into Paddington canal.—It appeared by the evidence, that the priſoner, accompanied by the deceaſed, walked to the Mitre-tavern, Wormwood Scrubs, on Sunday the 5th of December. They came to the houſe about two o'clock and left it at four; neither of them were the worſe for liquor in the ſmalleſt degree. Before leaving the houſe the woman wrapped up the child, and with a toſs of her elbow, exclaimed, 'this is the laſt time I ſhall be here.' A boatman found the body of a child in the canal on Monday morning, about a mile from the Mitre; upon giving information, he was ordered to drag the canal, which he did for three days; about two hundred yards from the Mitre he met with reſiſtance, and pulling up the drags diſcovered the body of a woman entangled in a buſh, which ſeemed to have been part of a fence.

The chief baron M'Donald went over the evidence to the jury, and in his charge exhibited a degree of minuteneſs of a very ſuperior kind. He dwelt much upon the inconſiſtency of the priſoner's ſtory of having left the Mitre for Whetſtone at three o'clock; in this part of his ſtory he was contradicted by ſeveral witneſſes, and it was ſcarcely to be preſumed he could walk ſuch a diſtance in ſo ſhort a time. There were other parts of the ſtory which were extremely dubious, if not impoſſible, and theſe he ſhould point out to the jury. The learned judge alſo ſtated the nature of the character which had been given to the priſoner, which certainly was as favourable as a man could receive.

The jury retired for a quarter of an hour, and returned with a verdict of—Guilty.

The Recorder then paſſed ſentence of death upon the priſoner, who was ordered for execution on Monday following.

JANUARY 17.

Whitehall, Jan. 7, 1803.—The King has been graciouſly pleaſed, in conſideration of the ſignal ſervices performed to his Majeſty, and to his Ally the Ottoman Emperor, by Sir William Sidney Smith, Knt. Commander and Grand Croſs of the Royal Swediſh Military Order of the Sword, a Captain in the Royal Navy, and Repreſentative for the City of Rocheſter in the Parliament of the United Kingdom; and to evince the ſenſe which his Majeſty entertains of the great ability and heroic perſeverance manifeſted by him the ſaid Sir William Sidney Smith upon divers occaſions, and more eſpecially of his able and highly diſtinguiſhed conduct in Defence of the Town of St. John d'Acre, in Syria, in the year 1799; his Royal Licence and Authority, that he may bear the following honourable augmentations to the Armorial Enſigns born by his Family, viz. on the Cheveron *a Wreath of Laurel, accompanied by Two Croſſes Calvary*; and, on a Chief of Augmentation, *the Interior of an ancient Fortification, in perſpective; in the Angle a Breach*; and, on the Sides of the ſaid Breach, *the Standard of the Ottoman Empire, and the Union Flag of Great Britain*, as then diſplayed: And, for Creſt, *the Imperial Ottoman Chelengk, or Plume of Triumph, upon a Turban*: in alluſion to the highly honourable and diſtinguiſhed Decoration tranſmitted by his ſaid Imperial Majeſty to Sir William Sidney Smith, in teſtimony of his eſteem, and in acknowledgement of his meritorious Exertions in the aforeſaid Defence: And the Family Creſt, viz. A Leopard's Head, collared and lined, *iſſuant out of an Oriental Crown*: The ſaid Arms and Creſts to be borne by him the ſaid Sir William Sidney Smith, and by his Iſſue, together with the Motto 'CŒUR DE LION.' And, and although the privilege of bearing Supporters be limited to the Peers of the Realm, the Knights of his Majeſty's Orders, and the Proxies of Princes of the Blood Royal at Inſtallations, except in ſuch caſes wherein, under particular circumſtances, his Majeſty has been pleaſed to grant his eſpecial Licence for the uſe thereof: yet, in order to give a further teſtimony of his Majeſty's particular approbation of the ſervices of the ſaid Sir William Sidney Smith, he has been graciouſly pleaſed to allow him to bear, for Supporters to his Arms *a Tiger guardant, navally crowned; in the Mouth a Palm Branch*, being the Symbol of Victory *ſupporting the Union Flag of Great Britain, with the Inſcription* 'JERUSALEM, 1799' *upon the Croſs of St. George*; and *a Lamb, murally crowned; in the Mouth an Olive Branch*, being the Symbol of Peace, *ſupporting the Banner of Jeruſalem*: The ſaid Armorial Enſigns being firſt duly exemplified according to the Laws of Arms, and recorded in the Herald's Office.

And alſo to order that his Majeſty's ſaid Conceſſion and eſpecial Mark of this Royal Favour be regiſtered in the College of Arms.—*London Gaz.*

Extract of a Letter from his Majeſty's ſhip Superb, dated Orittagni Bay, Sardinia, Nov. 28, 1802.

On the 6th of October, we received orders to ſail (we ſuppoſed for Malta,) in

company with the Dragon, Gibraltar, Triumph, Superb, and Renown. The crew of the Gibraltar expreſſed a wiſh to go to the Weſtward, which they followed up with an alarming and unexpected diſpoſition to mutiny, which, however, was ſoon quelled by the ſpirited conduct of the officers, aſſiſted by the able, ſteady, and determined behaviour of the marines: ſeveral of the principals are in confinement, two have been tried, and paid the forfeit of their lives.

To this I beg to ſubjoin the admiral's public thanks to captain Johnſton, the officers and marines, and the detachment acting under them; which was ordered to be read through the fleet on the morning of the execution of the mutineers:

Kent, Oriſtagni Bay, Nov. 4, 1802.

Mem.

'Whereas it appears in the minutes of the late court martial on the mutineers of the Gibraltar, that the detachment of marines ſerving on board that ſhip, bore no part in the diſgraceful proceedings of the 6th of October laſt, but much to the credit of their officers, and themſelves, maintained the character of the loyal and reſpectable corps to which they belong, by a ſteady adherence to their duty, the rear admiral takes this public method of expreſſing his approbation of their good and ſoldierlike conduct, and requeſts captain Johnſton to except his thanks.

(Signed) 'R. BICKERTON.

'To the reſpective Captains, &c.

JANUARY 19.

GALVANISM.

The body of George Forſter, who was executed on Monday laſt for murder, was conveyed to a houſe not far diſtant, where it was ſubjected to the Galvanic proceſs, by profeſſor Aldini, under the inſpection of Mr. Keate, Mr. Carpue, and ſeveral other profeſſional gentlemen. Mr. Aldini, who is the nephew of the diſcoverer of this moſt intereſting ſcience, ſhowed the eminent and ſuperior powers of Galvaniſm to be far beyond any other ſtimulant in nature. On the firſt application of the proceſs to the face, the jaw of the deceaſed criminal began to quiver, and the adjoining muſcles were horribly contorted, and one eye was actually opened. In the ſubſequent part of the proceſs, the right hand was raiſed and clenched, and the legs and thighs were ſet in motion. It appeared to the uninformed part of the bye ſtanders as if the wretched man was on the eve of being reſtored to life. This, however, was impoſſible, as ſeveral of his friends who were under the ſcaffold had violently pulled his legs, in order to put a more ſpeedy termination to his ſufferings. The experiment, in fact, was of a better uſe and tendency. Its object was to ſhow the excitability of the human frame, when this animal electricity is duly applied. In caſes of drowning or ſuffocation, it promiſes to be of the utmoſt uſe, by reviving the action of the lungs, and thereby rekindling the expiring ſpark of vitality. In caſes of apoplexy or diſorders of the head, it offers alſo moſt encouraging proſpects for the benefit of mankind. The profeſſor, we underſtand, has made uſe of Galvaniſm alſo in ſeveral caſes of inſanity, and with complete ſucceſs.

JANUARY 21.

The ſpecial commiſſion for the trial of colonel Deſpard, and others, were yeſterday opened at the ſeſſions houſe, Horſemonger-lane, Newington, Surry. The judges named in the commiſſion, were lord Ellenborough, Mr. juſtice Chambre, Mr. juſtice Le Blanc, and Mr. baron Thomſon.

The names of thoſe againſt whom true bills were found were as follows: Edward Marcus Deſpard, Thomas Broughton, James Sedgwick Wraghton, William Lander, Arthur Graham, Samuel Smith, John M'Namara, John Wood, John Francis, Thomas Brown, Daniel Tyndall, John Doyle, and Thomas Phillips *alias* Jackſon. They were informed they would be arraigned on the 5th of February next, and that their trial would take place on the 7th. In the mean time they were at liberty to ſerve notices at the judge's chambers, containing the names of their ſolicitors and counſel.

JANUARY 22.

The ſeſſion ended at the Old Bailey, on Thurſday, the 20th, when the recorder paſſed ſentence of death upon Benjamin James, John Davis, James Hayden, and Samuel Richards, for burglaries; Catherine Mahoney, Frances Elliot, Henry Williams, and James Thompſon, for privately ſtealing in dwelling-houſes; John Goodwin, for horſe-ſtealing; and John Murphy, for returning from tranſportation. Charles Burns, who was convicted laſt ſeſſion, but was then too ill to be brought up, received the ſame ſentence. —Twenty nine were ordered to be tranſported for the term of ſeven years.—Six were ſentenced to be impriſoned for twelve months, eighteen for ſix months, three for three months, ſome for leſſer terms, and others to be whipped and diſcharged.

BIRTHS.

COUNTESS of Clanricarde, a ſon.

Lady of colonel Monro, a daughter.

Lady of M. J. Wynyard, eſq. of the guards, a ſon.

Lady of captain Otter, at Blue-bridges, Eſſex, a daughter.

Lady of P. Poole, eſq. of Bedford-ſquare, a ſon.

Lady of lieutenant-colonel Drinkwater, a ſon.

Right hon. lady A. Kaye, a daughter.

Lady of Charles Thelluſon, eſq. a daughter.

Lady of lieutenant-colonel Frazer, a daughter.

Lady of colonel Campbell, a daughter.

Lady of the right hon. Robert Ward, a ſon.

Lady of J. Allcock, eſq. of Dover-ſtreet, a daughter.

Marchioneſs of Bute, a ſon.

Lady of Iſaac D'Iſraeli, eſq. a daughter.

Lady of lieutenant-colonel Robert Craufurd, a ſon.

Lady of R. Towneley, eſq. of Cleveland row, a ſon.

Lady of captain Cruden, a daughter.

Counteſs of Limerick, a daughter.

Lady of Charles Phillipps, eſq. at St. Bride's-hill, a daughter.

Lady of Thomas Bliſs, eſq. of Pollard-ſtreet, a ſon.

Lady of Henry Bevan, eſq. of Nottingham-place, a daughter.

Lady of W. Woodgate, eſq. of Tunbridge-caſtle, Kent, a daughter.

Lady of Leeds Booth, eſq. a daughter.

Lady of W. Berners, eſq. of Nottingham-place, a ſon.

MARRIAGES.

WILLIAM Bagwell, eſq. to the hon. miſs Graves, eldeſt daughter of the late admiral lord Graves.

Hon. and rev. Henry Ryder, rector of Lutterworth, to miſs Sophia, ſecond daughter of T. M. Phillips, eſq. of Garendon-park, Leiceſterſhire.

R. Foot, eſq. of Charlton-place, near Canterbury, to the youngeſt daughter of the hon. Mrs. Keppel.

Lord Andover, to the hon. miſs Dutton.

William Ord, eſq. M. P. of Fentham, Northumberland, to miſs Scott, ſiſter to the counteſs of Oxford.

W. Hale, eſq. ſon of general Hale, to miſs Webber.

Mr. Ponſonby, to lady F. Villers.

Hugh Revely, eſq. nephew to lord Redeſdale, to miſs Owen, of Carnarvon.

Right hon. lord Delaval, to miſs Knight.

Rev. W. Digby, of Offenham, Worceſterſhire, to the hon. miſs Digby.

Lord Clonbrook, to the hon. miſs Blake, only child of the right hon. lord Wallſcourt.

J. F. Rawlins, eſq. to miſs Baker, eldeſt daughter of W. Baker, eſq. of Bayfordbury, Hertfordſhire.

Joſeph Grove, eſq. of Woodford, Eſſex, to miſs Goldie, eldeſt daughter of major-general Goldie.

Anthony Merry, eſq. to Mrs. Leathes, widow of the late J. Leathes, eſq. of Herringfleet-hall, Suffolk.

Captain John Buſhby, of the navy, to miſs Mary Buſhby, of Orchard-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare.

DEATHS.

EARL Anneſly.

Lady Wheate, of Lechlade, Glouceſterſhire, aged 91.

John D'Algramont, eſq. late of the Adelphi.

Mrs. Bulmer, of Burlingthrope, near Leeds, aged 100.

Alice Markland, at Tyldeſly-banks, aged 102.

Mrs. Stratton, at Winwick, Huntingdonſhire, aged 107.

Dowager lady Clifford, aged 91.

Lieutenant-colonel H. Stanley.

Ann Edgley, at Winbury, Cheſhire, aged 105.

Vice-admiral ſir William Parker.

John Bagnell, eſq. of Earley-court, Berks, aged 80.

Sir Richard Perryn, knt.

Mrs. Primatt, of Hillingdon, aged 80.

Rev. Benjamin Rogers, vicar of Seagry, Wilts, aged 83.

Philip Champion Creſpigny, eſq.

Mrs. Mantell, at Canterbury, aged 91.

Rev. Dr. P. Niſbett, at Glaſgow, aged 86.

John Whitehead, eſq. forty-ſeven years conſul at Oporto.

James Hawkeſworth, eſq. of Great James-ſtreet, Bedford-row.

James Champneſs, eſq. of Twickenham.

Hon. George Vere Hobart, governor of Granada.

Thomas Butler, eſq. of the ordnance-office.

Mrs. Long, of Waddon-houſe, near South-Wraxall, aged 81.

Mr. Smith Barker, of Swaffham, Norfolk, aged 91.

Countess dowager of Aylesbury.

David Steel, esq. of Little Tower-hill.

Lady of colonel Greville.

Lady Cumming, relict of sir J. Cumming.

Hon. Temple Luttrell.

Lady Parker, wife of admiral sir Peter Parker.

Captain John Whitly, of the navy.

Sir Henry Lambert, bart.

Mr. Saunders, of Lisson-street, Paddington, aged 80.

Mrs. Byde, aged 76, mother to colonel Byde.

W. Tennant, esq. of Ashton-hall, Stafford.

PROMOTIONS.

RIGHT hon. Thomas Steele and John Hiley Addington, esq.—paymaster-general of his majesty's forces.

Lord Glenbervie—Surveyor-general of his majesty's woods, &c.

BANKRUPTS. From the GAZETTE.

JANUARY 1.

B. LANE, Baker-street, agent.

W. Parr, King's-bench prison, merchant.

W. Trigg, Kingston, Surry, corn-dealer.

T. Johnson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, hardwareman.

JANUARY 4.

P. Haswell, Little Guildford-street, carpenter.

T. Perkins, Blue Anchor-road, Bermondsey, tanner.

W. Hindley, East Retford, Nottingham, mercer.

E. Leigh, Cheadle, Chester, callico-printer.

J. Winter, Combe-Saint-Nicholas, leather-dresser.

T. Cripwell, Roddington, Northampton, hosier.

J. Adamson, Manchester, merchant.

JANUARY 8.

S. Turner the younger, Laytonstone, in Essex, farmer.

R. Davies, Lamb-street, Spitalfields, cheesemonger.

S. Whitehouse, Tamworth, Warwickshire. mercer.

E. Fellows, Camberwell, Surry, haberdasher.

J. Kemp, Mark-lane, wine merchant.

J. Neale, Brick-lane, Spitalfields, salesman.

T. Wright, Horsley, Gloucestershire, clothier.

W. Lewis, Swansea, Glamorganshire, butcher.

H. Savage, and I. Savage, Blackfriars-road, Surry, wholesale comb-makers.

JANUARY 11.

W. Pilkington, Exeter, hop merchant.

T. Pickworth, Bottesford, Leicestershire, butcher.

JANUARY 15.

T. Hodges, Warehorn, Kent, dealer.

J. Brooks, Liverpool, porter-brewer.

S. Irvine, Manchester, manufacturer.

J. Higgins, and R. Higgins, Birmingham, platers.

W. Epps, and J. Epps, Epsom, Surry, innkeepers.

H. Hughes, and M. Moorhouse, Manchester, dealers.

T. Pearson, and W. Sammon, Russia-row, Milk-street, Irish factors.

R. Castley, Doncaster, dealer in horses.

JANUARY 18.

J. Watson, Lynn, druggist.

J. Sturges, Northampton, dealer.

R. Younghusband, Demerara, merchant.

H. Jones, Cow-lane, cheesemonger.

C. Banks, York, bookseller.

E. Sutton, Liverpool, soap-boiler.

JANUARY 22.

J. Chapman, Liverpool, merchant.

T. Danks, Oldbury, Salop, innholder.

T. Fawcett, Old Change, merchant.

J. Short, Alfred place, Southwark, cordwainer.

I. Delvalle, Savage-gardens, Finsbury-square, tobacco-broker.

JANUARY 25.

G. Miller, Bodmin, vintner.

J. Allen, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn, taylor.

T. Berger, Cockspur-street, hatter.

J. Jones, Penmaon, Carnarvon, drover.

J. Midkiff, Liverpool, merchant.

Elisabeth Grace Simpson, Roll's buildings, taylor.

R. Hurdley, Salford, wine-merchant.

Elisabeth Sadler, West Bromwich, in Staffordshire, widow, grocer.

Mary Dorvell, and W. Dorvell, Wells, Somersetshire, shopkeepers.

D. Wrighton, Little Aine, Warwickshire, flax-dresser.

J. Warren, Sandy's-street, weaver.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GRANDPRE's Voyage in the Indian Ocean, &c. 2 vol. 8vo, 15s.

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AVERAGE PRICES of CORN,

January 15, 1803.

By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Buſhels.

Inland Counties.

	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middleſex	58	8	40	0	26	0	25	4
Surry	56	6	36	0	26	8	22	1
Hertford	51	8	35	6	25	8	21	10
Bedford	50	11	31	2	23	10	19	11
Huntingdon	52	3	—	—	24	0	17	4
Northampton	52	8	—	—	22	4	19	2
Rutland	57	0	—	—	24	6	19	0
Leiceſter	55	11	—	—	23	3	19	4
Nottingham	62	0	38	0	27	5	20	0
Derby	61	4	—	—	27	4	21	8
Stafford	60	3	—	—	26	11	20	2
Salop	55	0	40	4	26	7	22	0
Hereford	52	3	35	2	25	3	21	7
Worceſter	51	6	30	4	25	6	23	5
Warwick	55	6	—	—	26	4	21	10
Wilts	55	0	—	—	23	2	20	6
Berks	57	6	—	—	23	6	22	7
Oxford	53	3	—	—	22	0	19	9
Bucks	55	9	—	—	23	7	21	6
Brecon	57	7	32	0	25	4	16	10
Montgomery	56	9	—	—	22	5	17	9
Radnor	53	5	—	—	24	9	18	5

Maritime Counties.

Eſſex	56	10	34	6	24	10	24	0
Kent	54	6	—	—	25	7	23	9
Suſſex	51	6	—	—	23	9	20	9
Suffolk	53	7	—	—	23	8	20	6
Cambridge	51	4	36	8	24	0	15	3
Norfolk	53	1	28	0	23	7	20	3
Lincoln	54	2	35	1	24	6	17	2
York	54	4	37	2	24	3	17	3
Durham	59	8	—	—	—	—	19	9
Northumberland	52	0	37	2	23	3	18	6
Cumberland	69	9	51	4	28	9	19	5
Weſtmorland	74	10	53	4	28	4	22	10
Lancaſter	62	9	—	—	32	1	22	1
Cheſter	58	1	—	—	—	—	19	8
Flint	—	—	—	—	34	11	—	—
Denbigh	63	8	—	—	32	7	19	7
Angleſea	None		bro't		forSale		—	—
Carnarvon	64	0	42	0	27	0	15	6
Merioneth	70	0	48	0	34	8	20	0
Cardigan	56	3	—	—	20	0	14	7
Pembroke	47	10	—	—	23	4	14	8
Carmarthen	54	5	—	—	22	5	13	0
Glamorgan	59	7	—	—	26	0	16	9
Glouceſter	55	1	—	—	23	5	19	7
Somerſet	55	9	—	—	23	2	18	9
Monmouth	57	4	—	—	24	5	—	—
Devon	60	2	—	—	22	8	16	10
Cornwall	60	11	—	—	22	4	14	10
Dorſet	54	5	—	—	23	1	21	0
Hants	52	9	—	—	24	4	20	8

Average of England and Wales.

Per Quarter	56	9	37	11	25	3	19	6

January 20—Peck Loaf 3s 1d.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, December 1802.

D.	H.	Baro.	T.out	T.in.	H.	C.	Wind.	Weather, &c. Rain 1,28
1	8	29,87	39,5	49	62	f	NE 0	. not cloudy
	2	29,79	43	50	60	3	NE 1	hazy: clear
2	8	29,75	37	47	61	f	E 0	. fine and wind SSE
	2	29,76	44,5	49	54	1	SSE 2	. more cloudy eve: little rain
3	8	29,58	44	49	60	h	ESE 1	. little rain at times
	2	29,53	48,5	50,5	53	5	S 1	. fine eve
4	8	29,67	38,5	50	61	f	S 0	thick fog. little rain: fine
	2	29,66	44,5	51	60	2	S 1	hazy foggy night
5	8	29,60	37	48	60	h	NNW 1	. little wet. chiefly fine
	2	29,79	39,5	48	58	2	NW 1	hazy. little foggy at eve
6	8	30,16	32,5	46,5	54	1	W 1	little foggy
	2	30,16	41	47	57	1	W 1	hazy: cloudy. little wet
7	8	29,98	43	48	59	5	SW 1	little rain. fine
	2	29,93	43,5	48,5	56	2	SSE 1	hazy
8	8	29,83	31,5	44,5	59	f	E 0	. not cloudy: thick upward and little rain
	2	29,76	41,5	45,5	63	h	E 1	rain at times
9	8	29,76	41,5	47,5	68	f	N 0	. little rain at times
F	2	29,77	43,5	48,5	67	h	N 0	. fine night
10	8	29,62	42	48	61	3	SW 2	. cloudy and chiefly gentle rain
	2	29,48	51,5	50,5	66	5	SSW 3	. ſtormy ſhower and little rain. fine eve
11	8	29,60	40	48,5	58	1	WNW 2	
	2	29,77	45	49,5	56	3	WNW 2	
12	8	30,10	35	46,5	53	1	WNW 1	hazy
	2	30,14	41	47,5	51	2	W 1	. hazy. cloudy eve: gentle rain
13	8	30,03	45	49	60	h	W 1	not cloudy. fine
	2	30,07	46	49,5	55	1	W 1	hazy
14	8	30,15	37	47	55	f	WSW 1	not cloudy. cloudy
	2	30,15	42	47,5	56	5	WSW 2	. fine night: clear
15	8	29,88	38,5	47,5	58	2	WSW 1	. more cloudy and little rain
	2	29,80	45,5	48,5	58	4	WSW 1	hazy. gentle rain at times: fine
16	8	29,41	42	50	54	1	SW 2	: cloudy. little rain
	2	29,22	48	50,5	50	4	SSW 3	. leſs wind. drizzly: wind and rain. fine
17	8	29,61	43,5	51	59	3	NNE 3	. little rain at times
	2	29,86	44,5	51	54	4	NNE 3	. little wet at times. clear eve
18	8	30,39	36	48,5	51	0	NNW 1	. little foggy
	2	30,43	41	47,5	54	1	NW 1	little foggy. thick upward at eve. drizzly at
19	8	30,42	41,5	47,5	58	f	WNW 0	chiefly drizzly [times
	2	30,37	45	49	61	f	WNW 0	drizzly at times
20	8	30,47	47	50	63	f	W 0	: not cloudy
	2	30,47	49,5	51	62	3	W 1	little foggy
21	8	29,93	47	50,5	61	f	WNW 1	. fine
	2	29,95	47	50	54	1	N 1	hazy. thick upward at times
22	8	30,36	37	48	59	f	N 1	. thick upward
	2	30,35	40,5	47,5	62	h	N 1	
23	8	30,35	39,5	47,5	62	3	NE 1	hazy. little wet. fine: more hazy
	2	30,35	42,5	47,5	59	h	ENE 1	. little wet at night: clear
24	8	30,32	36,5	46	55	0	NE 1	
N	2	30,21	39,5	46	53	0	ENE 2	. thick upward at night
25	8	30,17	36	44	55	h	E 0	
	2	30,12	37	44	56	h	E 1	
26	8	29,86	36	42	57	h	SE 1	. drizzly. fine
	2	29,73	41	44,5	58	4	SSE 2	hazy. rain at night
27	8	29,52	39,5	45	58	h	S 1	. fine
	2	29,48	46,5	46,5	60	3	S 1	hazy. rain. fair night: fine
28	8	29,35	35,5	45,5	55	0	WSW 2	hazy
	2	29,45	40,5	45,5	56	2	W 2	hazy
29	8	29,65	39,5	45	60	1	S 1	hazy. cloudy
	2	29,57	45,5	46,5	58	5	S 1	. fine. cloudy night: rain. fine
30	8	29,39	47	47	61	2	S 1	. little rain. fine
	2	29,54	47,5	48	58	1	S 2	
31	8	29,41	44,5	48,5	63	f	E 1	not cloudy. little rain but chiefly fine
	2	29,41	49	50,5	63	5	E 1	hazy

Greateſt, leaſt, and mean State of the Barometer, Thermometer, *and* Hygrometer, *and the Quantity of* Rain, *in the Year* 1802.

1802	Barometer			Therm. out			Therm. in			Hygrometer			Rain
	Great.	Leaſt	Mean	G.	L.	M.	G.	L.	M.	G.	L.	M.	Inch.
Jan.	30,66	29,47	30,09	49,5	16	36,8	51	35,5	43,2	63	42	55	0,23
Feb.	30,30	29,10	29,98	55	32	42	56	41,5	47,7	65	49	57	1,62
Mar.	30,63	29,48	30,20	61	30,5	43,5	58,5	41,5	48,6	66	43	56	0,43
April	30,44	29,84	30,15	65,5	35,5	50,9	61	45	53,7	59	39	51	1,08
May	30,49	29,67	30,15	76	37,5	54,1	67,5	45	55,7	63	35	46	1,28
June	30,51	29,62	30,04	73,5	47	60	66,5	52	60,7	69	40	52	2,01
July	30,28	29,50	29,98	67	51,5	59,3	64,5	56,5	60,6	62	44	55	3,04
Aug.	30,52	29,89	30,18	79	54	66,7	72	60	67,2	65	43	53	0,56
Sept.	30,53	29,54	30,18	71	44	59,9	70	52	62,2	68	42	53	0,73
Oct.	30,58	29,36	29,95	71	36	54,5	67	50	57,9	66	47	56	1,77
Nov.	30,30	28,79	29,77	53,5	34	44,3	55,5	45	50,3	68	54	60	1,09
Dec.	30,47	29,22	29,71	51,5	31,5	41,9	51	42	47,9	68	51	58	1,28
Whole Year.			30,03			51,2			54,6			54	15,12

Remarks *on the* Weather *in* 1802.

JANUARY. Very little rain, but a cold month: the thermometer never reached 50 degrees, and from the 10th to the 16th it was below the freezing point.—*February.* Mild: the thermometer never below, and only two mornings at, the freezing point.—*March.* Pleaſant; but ſome colder mornings than in the preceding month.—*April.* Pleaſant; with little rain at times.—*May.* For the moſt part cold and unſeaſonable, with ſnow on the 14th and 17th. The thermometer on the 18th was at 37½, on the 21ſt it roſe from 47 to 72½, and on the 28th it was at 76, which makes the uncommon range of 38½ degrees in ten days.—*June.* Thunder at the beginning, and a tolerable portion of rain, but fine in general.—*July.* Colder than laſt month, and much rain, but the barometer never lower than 29,50.—*Auguſt.* Warm and fine.—*September.* Fine.—*October.* Frequent rain, but fine in general.—*November.* Pleaſant for the ſeaſon: the thermometer never lower than 34.—*December.* Uncommonly mild, the thermometer being only on one day at the freezing point.

The moſt remarkable diſtinction of this year is a fall of ſnow in the middle of May; and the next is the ſmall quantity of rain, one third of which fell in June and July. The coldeſt day was the 13th of January, and the hotteſt the 18th of Auguſt.—The general bill of mortality, from the 15th of December 1801 to the 14th of December 1802, makes the burials 19379, which is 5 more than laſt year.

PRICES of STOCKS, from DECEMBER 29, 1802, to JANUARY 28, 1803, both inclusive.

By ANTHONY CLARKE, Stockbroker, No. 29, Princes-Street, Lothbury.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per C. reduced.	3 per C. consols.	4 per C. Anns.	Old 5 per C. Conf.	New 5 per C. Anns.	Long Anns.	Short Anns.	India Stock.	Imperial 3 per C.	Imperial Ann.	Exc. Bills 3 d p. day	Exc. Bills 3 d per day	English Lot. Tic.
29	187	71 3/8	shut.	86 1/8		101 7/8	20 3/8	4 1/2		70 1/4	11 5/8	3s dif.	3s dif.	
30	186	71 3/8	73 1/8 for op.	86 1/4		101 7/8	20 3/8	4 1/2		70 3/8		4	4	
31	187	71 7/8	73 1/2	85 7/8		101 1/4	20 1/2			70 5/8		5	5	
1														
3	187	72	73 5/8	86		101 7/8	20 3/8		216 1/2			3	3	
4	187 1/2	71 1/8	73 3/4	86 1/8		102	20 1/2	4 1/2	215 1/2			5	5	
5	187 1/4	71 1/8	73 1/2	86 1/4		102 1/4	20 1/2	4 1/2	215	70 5/8		3	3	
6														
7	187 1/4	72 1/8	73 1/4	87 1/4		102 1/4	20 1/2			70 5/8	11 1/2	1	1	
8		71 7/8	73	87		102	20				11 1/2	1	1	
10	186 1/2	71 3/4	73	86 1/2		102 1/8	20 1/8	4 1/2	215			1	1	
11	186	71 3/4	72 7/8	86 1/4		102 1/8	20 1/8		214	70 3/8	11 1/2	1	1	
12	187	71 7/8	73	87		102 1/4	20 1/4	4 1/2		70 3/8		1	1	
13	187	71 1/2	72 7/8	87		102 1/4	20 1/4				11 1/2	par	par	
14	186	71 1/2	72 1/2	86 3/4		102 1/4	20 1/4	4 1/2		69 7/8	11 1/2	par	par	
15		71 1/2	72 1/2	86 1/2		102 1/4	20 1/4	4 1/2			11 1/2	par	par	
17	186 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2	86 1/4		102 1/2	20 3/8	4 1/2		69 3/4		par	par	
18	186 1/2	70 7/8	71 7/8									par	par	
19	186	70 7/8	71 7/8	86 1/2		102 3/8	20 3/8	4 1/2	212 1/4	69 5/8		1s dif.	1s dif.	
20	186 1/2	70 3/4	72 1/4	86 3/8		102 1/2	20 1/2		207		11 1/2	1	1	
21	186 1/2	71 1/2	71	86 1/2		102 1/2	20 1/2				11 1/2	1	1	
22	186 1/2	71 5/8	71 1/8	87 1/8		103 1/4	20 5/8	4 1/2	208 1/2	70 1/8		par	par	
24	186 1/2	71 3/4	70 3/4	86 5/8	100 5/8	103	20 5/8					par	par	
25	186 1/2	71 7/8	70 7/8						209	69 7/8		par	par	
26		71 7/8	70 1/4	86 3/4	100 1/2	103 1/4	20 1/4	4 1/2				par	par	
27		71 7/8	70 7/8	86 7/8	100 1/2	103 1/4	20 1/4	4 1/2	209		11 1/2	par	par	
28		71 7/8	70 1/4	87	100 1/2	104 1/4	20 1/2	4 1/2				1s dif.	1s dif.	

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